

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**Freedom of Information-  
Privacy Acts Section**

**Office of Public and Congressional  
Affairs**



**Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos**  
**File Number: 105-11898**  
**Section I**

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
District of Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
January 15, 1936

Via air mail.

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-14-80 BY SP4BJA-MLB  
Admin

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For approximately ten years there has been in existence in Puerto Rico a political group known as the Nationalist Party which aims to secure the separation of the Island from the United States in order that it may become a republic. During approximately the last seven years the leader of that Party has been one Pedro Albizu Campos, who is virtually dictator of all its policies and activities.

In recent years Albizu and other members of his Party have caused to be published in the local press numerous articles insulting the United States and its institutions, and endeavoring to incite Puerto Ricans against the United States.

Since 1928 the Party has conducted throughout the Island a campaign of public speeches in favor of independence which constantly harp on the fact that the purpose of the United States is to exploit Puerto Rico and its citizens. In 1932 or 1933 these speeches were supplemented by articles in the weekly newspaper known as "La Nación", which was published for some time.

In the election of 1932 this Party obtained approximately 5,000 or 6,000 votes of a total of approximately 400,000. The speeches and activities of this Party have gradually become more flagrant, bolder, and more open.

Various physical acts of disorder have been traced to them, although no satisfactory proof thereof has been furnished by the insular authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws of Puerto Rico in that respect. In 1935 a number of federal and insular office buildings and private buildings were bombed in San Juan and other places. Under the circumstances of these bombings, I have reason to believe that most of them were instigated by the Nationalist Party.

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Honorable John Edgar Hoover - 2 -

January 15, 1936

In October, 1935, Albizu Campos broadcast by radio a speech insulting students of the University of Puerto Rico. Students thereupon arranged a meeting at the University to make a protest. Local police claimed they had discovered a conspiracy of members of the Party to break up the proposed meeting by gun-play. As a result of the attempt of the police to stop various members of the Nationalist Party from going to this meeting, an armed struggle ensued between the police and the persons they were arresting, which resulted in the police killing several members of the Nationalist Party. At their funeral Albizu Campos and several of his henchmen delivered orations which come very close to inciting armed insurrection against the United States and its established government here.

Following this event, the Party began to publish a weekly newspaper known as "La Palabra", in which the same campaign of invective and insurrection has been continued.

The Party maintains in most of the towns here a sort of militia who wear black shirts to identify themselves and who occasionally gather for drilling. Recently the Party has set up posters requesting contributions for its so-called "Liberating Army" urging immediate enrollment therein.

Albizu Campos is undoubtedly planning to use the coming elections in November, 1936, as a focal point for his activities. The situation has reached such a stage that both the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Head of the Bureau of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior have consulted me about it. In addition, the present Grand Jury has inquired of me if any action can be taken by them in this matter.

Without any detailed investigation thereof, it seems to me that some of the acts committed by Albizu Campos and his followers may very well be violative of Title 18, U. S. C. A., Sections, 4, 6, 7, 8, 344, and 345.

I therefore believe it urgent that a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation be sent here at once to make an undercover investigation of this situation before it becomes even more aggravated. If possible, the man who is sent should read and speak Spanish, and have the appearance of a Latin. I suggest that your agent interview me prior to beginning his investigation.

Honorable John Edgar Hoover

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January 15, 1936

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Special Agent in charge at Jacksonville, Florida.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

ACS/mg



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

San Juan, Puerto Rico,  
February 8, 1936.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Dept of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,  
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with verbal instructions imparted by the Director at Washington, D. C., on January 23, 1936, to the effect that a general survey be made of the Nationalist Party movement in Puerto Rico, or, in other words, that it be ascertained the correctness of certain statements made in a letter of United States Attorney A. Cecil Snyder, dated at San Juan, P.R., January 18, 1936, you are advised that the general survey has been made and that a report covering same is at present being typed. Due to the length of the report, however, the same cannot be completed before February 11, 1936.

The purpose of this letter is to inform the Bureau that if nothing but a general survey is desired at this time, and if no other matters are to be looked into, the Agents assigned in the inquiry at San Juan, P.R., will be able to return to the Bureau by boat leaving February 13, 1936. If Agents do not leave the Island on the 13th instant, they would not be able to sail until February 21, 1936.

As herein before stated only a "bird dog" survey of the situation has been made. The inquiry, conducted in a very discreet manner, has developed only hearsay evidence of a possible violation of existing Federal statutes. A summary of the information procured will be hereinafter related.

It appears to be a fact that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the illegitimate son of a Spanish Merchant and a negro woman, born some forty years ago in Ponce, Puerto Rico, has installed himself as president of the Puerto Rican republic at Aguas Buenas, P.R., where he is surrounded by a "cabinet" and a "company of cadets" allegedly armed. From his executive mansion, a farm house, he dictates to some ten thousand followers, and through the means of meetings and the official organ of the party, "La Esfera", he advocates the expulsion by force of American civil and military authorities and commercial firms from the island of Puerto Rico.

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It appears that Pedro Albizu Campos formed the Nationalist Party in the year of 1921, that its activities have generally grown and that in the latter 1935 the students of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras were the back bone of the movement; that the party considered at first an insignificant group, engaged first in the propaganda against Americans and things American, is now securing a sizeable proportion and is actually urging young men and women to enlist in the "Army of Liberation", the "Army of the Republic", in which regular military training is given. This "army", whether taken seriously or not, does actually exist. Companies of it are generally trained in back yards and empty lots. The companies may be seen marching about the city streets. Its uniforms consist of white breeches, black shirts and black over-seat caps. These companies are not actually armed, or at least, no arms are actually displayed during their military drills. Instead of rifles wooden sticks are used.

It is also stated that these companies do have arms which are concealed in various parts of the island and that the arms are smuggled into the island of Puerto Rico from the United States, Spain and other American Republics, especially Cuba from which the Nationalist Party is alleged of having imported a number of A B C members experienced in the making of bombs and other explosives.

It is true that during the year 1945 at least six bomb explosions occurred in Puerto Rico, the said explosions having been attributed by the Insular Police to the Nationalist Party. It may be noted that while, the Nationalist Party was evidently responsible for the explosions, no evidence was procured against the dynamiters.

A rather serious encounter between the Insular Police and members of the Nationalist Party occurred on October 21, 1935, when four Nationalists were killed. The encounter was caused by certain Nationalist leaders who, on that date, appeared on the Campus of the University of Puerto Rico with the evident intent of bombing a group of students of the said institution of learning, who contemplated protesting against certain remarks made by Pedro Albizu Campos during a radio speech. While the incident does not indicate a violation of the Federal statutes, it was related to Agents to impress that the Nationalist Party actually resorts to individual terroristic acts and believe that only by direct action and armed force the independence of the island can be brought about.

All the persons interviewed consider the activities of the National Party, their propaganda, their recruiting men for military service against the United States and their individual acts of terror, very seriously. The said persons have remarked that it is time to lookal when something must be done in order to weaken the party.

Other persons on the other hand, the United States Attorney included, believe that any drastic action against Campos and few of his lieutenants might seriously aggravate the situation as the masses would consider a prosecution of the leaders a martyrdom and would, in all possibility, resort to desperate acts.

It is felt by other persons that if any action is to be taken such action should be taken by the Insular Police, cognizant of the element which forms the party. Such opinion, however, is not that of the more pessimistic persons interviewed who believe that the Party has been able to place individual members in police stations and even in National Guard posts in order that they might disseminate the idea of independence and might, when the hour of retaliation arrive side with the Nationalist party.

It is generally believed that a revolution will be attempted in the November 1936 elections.

Please advise by cable if further inquiries should be made at this time or should Agents sail on February 18, 1936, by which time the loose ends of the inquiry will be completed.

Very truly yours

Eugene H. Thompson  
Special Agent

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:CDM

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEBRUARY 13, 1936

Transmit the following message to: E. K. THOMPSON  
PALACE HOTEL,  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

CONTINUE INVESTIGATION FOR ONE ADDITIONAL WEEK OBTAINING ALL INFORMATION  
POSSIBLE IN PERIOD.

HOOVER.

sent via naval radio Message Read to S. K. in Naval Radio Office  
by GLS. 8:00 P.M.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BTJ/RU

SENT VIA \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT San Juan, Puerto Rico	DATE WHEN MADE 2/19/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE Feb. 8-10, 1936	REPORT MADE BY JOSE Y. THOMPSON
TITLE <del>PEDRO ALBIZU CARRASCO</del> THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION
<p><b>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 CDB/ST/25</b></p> <p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p>PEDRO ALBIZU CARRASCO, a graduate of Harvard, an Attorney at Law, a native, head of the Nationalist Party movement in Puerto Rico, is said to have installed himself as President of the Republic of Puerto Rico, at Aguas Buenas. He, with lieutenants, by means of posters, speeches, and press, advocates the evacuation of United States officials from Puerto Rico, advocating also use of armed rebellion or insurrection if necessary. Nationalist Party recruited from January 9 to January 22, 1936, the "Army of Liberation", to be used in bringing about freedom of the Island of Puerto Rico. Reporting information, statements made and opinions advanced by number of persons interviewed.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b></p> <p>This is a joint report of an investigation jointly made by Special Agents E. Fillice of the Pittsburgh office and Edgar W. Thompson of the Bureau.</p> <p>This matter was brought to the attention of the Bureau by Attorney A. Cecil Snyder of the District of Puerto Rico, who in his letter dated at San Juan, January 15, 1936, alleged that Pedro Albizu Campos, a leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, might have violated certain sections of Title 18, U. S. Code, and particularly Sections 4, 6, 7 and 8.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		105F-11918-1	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		NOT RECORDED	
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An interview was had on February 8, 1936, with U. S. Attorney Snyder who reiterated the information set out in his letter, that is to say, that for the interim of approximately ten years has existed in Puerto Rico a political group, known as the Nationalist Party, aiming to secure the separation of the Island from the United States in order that it may become a republic, and that during the past several years the party has been headed by Pedro Albizu Campos, a virtual dictator of all its policies and activities.

U. S. Attorney Snyder stated also that in recent years Albizu Campos and other members of his party caused to be published in the local press numerous articles insulting the United States and its institutions, and endeavoring to incite Puerto Ricans against the United States; that since 1928 the party conducted throughout the Island a campaign of public speeches in favor of independence, harping on the fact that the purpose of the United States in occupying Puerto Rico is that of exploitation of its soil and its citizens. The U. S. Attorney alleged that up to 1932 or 1933 the speeches referred to by him had been supplemented by articles appearing in a weekly publication known as "La Nacion".

Mr. Snyder alleged that various physical acts of disorder were traced to members of the Nationalist Party, but no evidence necessary to convict was ever procured by insular police authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws of the Island in that respect; that in 1935 a number of federal, insular and private office buildings were bombed in San Juan and other places and that based on the circumstances under which the said bombings occurred, it was believed that the party was directly or indirectly responsible for the acts.

U. S. Attorney Snyder reiterated that in October of 1935, Albizu Campos broadcast a radio speech insulting students of the University of Puerto Rico; that the students, therefore, arranged a meeting at the University to make a protest; that the local police authorities claimed to have discovered a conspiracy formed by the members of the party to break up the proposed meeting by gun play; that as a result of attempts made by the police to stop various members of the party from going to this meeting, an armed struggle ensued which resulted in the killing on the part of the police of several members of the said Nationalist Party. At the funeral, it was alleged, Albizu Campos and several of his lieutenants delivered orations which came very close to inciting armed insurrection against the United States and its established government in Puerto Rico. It was further alleged by U. S. Attorney Snyder that following the event just related the Nationalist Party began to publish a weekly newspaper known as "La Palabra" in which the same campaign of invectives and insurrection was continued.

U. S. Attorney Snyder also states that the party maintains in Puerto Rico a sort of militia, wearing black shirts to identify themselves, and occasionally gather for drilling; that the party, recently set up posters requesting contributions for its so-called "Liberating Army", urging immediate enrollment therein. Mr. Snyder gave it as his opinion that Albizu Campos is, undoubtedly, planning to use the coming elections in November of 1936 as a focal point for its activities.



It may be noted that while in his letter to the Bureau, U. S. Attorney Snyder made it plain that he had been consulted in the premises by the Governor of Puerto Rico and the Head of the Bureau of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of Interior, when interviewed he, Mr. Snyder, informed that he had not been consulted officially by the two gentlemen, but had had with them an informal conversation on the matter at social functions.

It may also be well to note that while in his letter, Mr. Snyder, alleged that the last convening Grand Jury had inquired of him if any action could be taken by them in the matter, during the interview, Mr. Snyder could not definitely say how many members of the Grand Jury had made such inquiry. When requested to give the Grand Jury list in order that the various members thereof might be interviewed, if deemed advisable, Mr. Snyder stated that it was only [REDACTED] who had approached him in the case, namely the [REDACTED] of such investigative body, [REDACTED] Puerto Rico.

In addition to the general information herein mentioned, U. S. Attorney Snyder could give no facts, nor could give any information whereby facts necessary to prove the allegation might be attained. He stated that such facts could be, no doubt, procured through an undercover investigation to be made by a Bureau Agent at Caguas, Puerto Rico, the residence of [REDACTED] who, for the purpose, would ostensibly give employment to the said Bureau Agent, so as to prevent the raising of any question as to the presence of the Agent in Caguas. The latter city, it was alleged, a short distance from Aguas Buenas, the General Headquarters of the Nationalist Party, is a hot bed of nationalists.

Mr. Snyder did furnish some information concerning the antecedents of Pedro Albizu Campos, which information will be reported hereinafter in the biography of Campos, compiled from information secured from various sources. Mr. Snyder made available his file containing a number of copies of "La Palabra" ("The Word"), the official organ of the Nationalist Party, and several clippings of local publications relating to the Nationalist Party movement.

U. S. Attorney Snyder gave it as his opinion that the Nationalist Party and its pernicious propaganda against the United States and things American, is serious; that something should be done towards checking the movement and that he, had he some admissible evidence, would not hesitate in instituting criminal proceedings against Pedro Albizu Campos.

Later, however, Mr. Snyder qualified his opinion by stating that inasmuch as the prosecution of Albizu Campos might react unfavorably, that is to say, might induce his followers to believe him, Campos, a martyr for the cause, he, Mr. Snyder, would not institute such proceedings without being so authorized by the office of the Attorney General in Washington, D. C.

# Biography of Rafael C. Campos

Some forty years ago Rafael C. Campos, the illegitimate son of Don Leonardo Albizu, a Spanish merchant and a negro woman named Rosa, was born at Ponce, Puerto Rico. During his younger days he was known as Baby Campos and was a bootblack in Ponce. He displayed considerable aptitude as a student to be a lover of American institutions to such an extent that Charles Porter Terry, then Superintendent of Schools in Ponce, and now Acting Secretary to Governor Winship and Commissioner of Elections, took a great interest in him and with the assistance of other Americans, furthered his education. Having completed the superior school in Ponce, he enrolled in the University of Vermont, in the United States and later obtained a scholarship to Harvard University from which institution of learning he obtained the degrees of A.B., C.E., and L.L. B. In addition, Campos graduated in Military Science from the Military Academy of Massachusetts. Campos speaks English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese and Italian, and acquired, while in school, solid knowledge of Latin and Greek.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, Campos enlisted as a private and having procured military training he was made a first Lieutenant in the Infantry. Due to his origin and color he was assigned to a negro regiment which he resented, as Puerto Ricans proclaim themselves to be white. He was transferred to Puerto Rico. In Puerto Rico he was also assigned to a negro Puerto Rican regiment. He objected to no avail inasmuch as a board of physicians, composed of American and Puerto Ricans, concluded, after an examination, that Campos was a mulatto. The decision of the board embittered Campos to such an extent that he then began to hate America and Americans and immediately after the war he began a campaign of vicious propaganda against the United States and its institutions and joined the Nationalist Party, aiming to bring about the complete and unconditional independence of Puerto Rico by means of physical force, if necessary.

It is said that Campos assisted General Valera in the struggle for Irish Freedom and is employing the tactics of General Valera in his aspirations for Puerto Rican independence. He has been a member of the Nationalist Party since 1921 and was elected President thereof in 1930. In 1927, having been elected to undertake a tour on behalf of the party in the various Central and South American Republics, he absented himself from Puerto Rico for two years. It is alleged that he married in Argentina, his wife residing with him at present in Aguas Buenas.

In Aguas Buenas surrounded by a cabinet, and a small armed guard of young men, he has set up the presidency of the imaginary Republic of Puerto Rico. Documents emanating from Aguas Buenas bear his signature and title of President of the Republic of Puerto Rico.

The description of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS compiled from information procured from a number of persons interviewed, is as follows:

Name	PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Age	About 40 years
Nativity	Ponce, Puerto Rico
Height	5 ft. 10 in.
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Very slender - alleged to be suffering from tuberculosis.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Mulatto
Occupation	Attorney at Law - Leader of Nationalist Party movement. Self-styled President of Republic of Puerto Rico.
Marital Status	Married
Residence	Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico
Race	Negro
Nationality	American-Puerto Rican

No information is had as to whether Campos has any criminal record.

b7D  
b7C  
At the suggestion of U. S. Attorney Snyder, an interview was had with [REDACTED] who suggested that the Nationalist Party movement in general and the acts of Pedro Albizu Campos in particular, should be investigated. [REDACTED] stated that he was born in the Island of Puerto Rico some [REDACTED] that he was educated in Puerto Rico and the United States and that he is now in the [REDACTED] Puerto Rico, where he resides with his wife and children [REDACTED]. He stated that [REDACTED]

Subsequent to having given a brief history of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and of the political movement in Puerto Rico, [REDACTED] stated that Campos has become in late years a menace to the country. He stated that he, too, is in favor of the Puerto Rican independence, as the majority of the people in Puerto Rico are, but that he, [REDACTED] favors the granting of independence on the part of the United States peacefully, whereas Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party want immediate independence by the use of armed force, if necessary. [REDACTED] stated that he, being a member of the [REDACTED] did suggest to the United States Attorney that, possibly, [REDACTED] on Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party movement; that he, thereafter, reconsidered the matter, inasmuch as he did not know if there might have been members of the Nationalist Party and friends of Albizu Campos [REDACTED] that he did not speak to any other member of the [REDACTED] concerning the matter



and that, in fact, though he suggested to the United States Attorney that

he, [REDACTED] does not know who the witnesses might have been and does not know if evidence is at all available [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] admitted that he personally knows nothing of evidentiary nature in the matter, other than what he has read in the newspapers or heard over the radio. Upon being questioned at this juncture concerning the time when he heard Albizu Campos make a speech over the radio, and concerning the statements made by the said Albizu Campos as to the revolution, or the overthrowing of the American Government in the Island of Puerto Rico, [REDACTED] could not give the information requested, but continued talking generally concerning the matter, giving the impression that he has no definite information about anything.

b7D b7C [REDACTED] stated that he, subsequent to the incident occurring at the University of Puerto Rico, in Rio Piedras, October 24, 1935, during which incident four members of the Nationalist Party were killed by the police, received three or four anonymous letters informing him that [REDACTED] would be killed. [REDACTED] who has no idea [REDACTED] as to the author of the letters, all of which were written in the same handwriting, believes that the letters were written by a member of the Nationalist Party, inasmuch as his [REDACTED] was alleged to have been one of the students who was to protest against a radio speech made by Albizu Campos insulting the students of the University of Puerto Rico. [REDACTED] stated that the first letter he received was turned over by him to United States Judge Cooper at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and that he does not know what disposition he made of the subsequent letters; that in any event no harm has been done to him [REDACTED] but that the incident caused considerable anxiety in his family.

b7D b7C [REDACTED] stated that though no harm was done to him [REDACTED] during a holdup, received a wound on his face; that no one knows the perpetrator of the holdup, but that he believes that the act against [REDACTED] might well be the working of members of the Nationalist Party.

b7D [REDACTED] alleged that the Nationalist Party has a well organized army; that they have arms and ammunitions and that he was told by persons whose names he cannot now remember, that the arms and ammunitions have, and are, being stolen from United States Army posts in Puerto Rico.

b7D [REDACTED] maintained that the information given by him concerning the source of the arms and ammunition was correct and stated that one indication of it, was the fact that at the Rio Piedras incident, Police found in the possession of one of the Nationalists a .45 automatic pistol bearing the inscription "Property of the United States". In another part of this report mention is made of the fact that the pistol in question was not stolen from any of the United States Army posts in Puerto Rico.

b7D [redacted] could give no information as to the source of funds necessary for the maintenance of the Nationalist Party Army. He guessed that the funds were and are gathered through personal contributions by the members of the Party. He added that some four years ago Albizu Campos issued Republic of Puerto Rico bonds, to mature five years after the American evacuation of Puerto Rico and the installation of a republic. He stated that soon after the bonds were issued, some one came to him and requested that he [redacted] purchase some of them, which he [redacted] did not do. [redacted] could not remember the name of the person who attempted to interest him in the purchase of the said bonds.

Charles Horton Terry, Commissioner of Elections and Acting Secretary to Governor Blanton Winship, stated that he has known Pedro Albizu Campos since the latter was a boy; that he became acquainted with Campos, who was, then, merely known as Pedro Campos, about twenty-five years ago, when he, Terry, was School Superintendent at Ponce, Puerto Rico, where Campos, a youth of about 15 years of age, was a boot-black; that Campos, then, displayed a great deal of intelligence and appeared to be a lover of everything American and that he, Terry, therefore, became extremely interested in affording Campos an American education.

Charles Horton Terry then related how he interested other persons in the welfare and education of Campos; how the latter was sent to the University of Vermont in the United States and how Campos was later admitted to Harvard from which he graduated with honors, being conferred the degree of LL.B. Mr. Terry related also how Campos, during the World War enlisted in the United States Army, how he, due to his color, was assigned to a negro regiment of Infantry and how Campos due to the discrimination, began to hate the Americans whom he, since then, referred to as the "Yankee Invaders."

Charles Horton Terry went on to say that in 1921 Campos began to organize the Nationalist Party; that he, supported and assisted by influential men throughout the Island of Puerto Rico, was able to recruit a large number of followers; that Campos was, then, and is now considered a sort of a semi God, a second Mahatma Gandhi who now makes his headquarters in a farmhouse in Aguas Buenas where he is surrounded by a number of lieutenants and from which place he dictates the policies to be followed by his party in the imaginary "Republic of Puerto Rico".

Mr. Terry stated that the forces of the Nationalist Party seem to fluctuate; that at present the Party is not as numerically strong as it was in the past, in spite of assertions made by many to the contrary; that Campos who had, prior to October, 1935, a large number of followers in the University of Puerto Rico cannot count upon the students for support, as students of the said faculty due to his, Campos', temperamental nature and certain remarks made by him during a radio speech, though favoring the movement of the party, do not favor the man who is its moving factor.

Mr. Terry stated that, nevertheless, many high school and university students do support Pedro Albizu Campos; that the party is gradually organizing an army with specific instructions to become proficient in the use of arms, as, Campos maintains, the liberation of Puerto Rico may be only brought about by



the use of force, an armed insurrection. Mr. Terry stated also that some of the statements made by Pedro Albizu Campos were very un-American, not only, but were uprising and that in his, Mr. Terry's, opinion, had Campos uttered the same invectives in the United States proper, Campos would have been held for treason.

Mr. Terry informed that it is alleged that the "army" of Campos has arms and ammunitions; that it is further alleged that the "army" has an "aviation corps", the said "corps" consisting of two Puerto Ricans aviators, the Basso Brothers, who shelter their plane in the landing field of the Pan-American Airways in San Juan, Puerto Rico. According to Mr. Terry, the local representative of the said Pan-American Airways had considerable troubles with the Basso Brothers who openly profess their association with Campos and the Nationalist Party and who openly boast that when the revolution bursts, they will kick the Americans off the Island.

Charles Horton Terry who mentioned the fact that the doctrines of the Party are promulgated by public speeches and by its official organ "La Palabra", in reply to questions as to whether he had at any time heard some of the revolutionary statements of Campos, stated that he did listen to a portion of a radio speech made by him, but that he, Terry, having found the speech to be so provoking, turned the radio off. Mr. Terry could not give the tenor of the speech and much less could he quote some of the statements made by Campos.

According to Terry, the existence of Campos, the un-American propaganda made by him and the fact that the Nationalist Party has enlisted an army of liberation are known to Governor Blandon Winship whose policy has, so far, been that of ignoring the whole thing. Mr. Terry in alleging that the movement of National Party is something more serious than what it would really appear, stated that he is convinced that Pedro Albizu Campos, his former protege, would like to see every American in the Island of Puerto Rico killed, but that on the other hand Campos, being a very smart man, does not believe that the time for an armed uprising has arrived.

From records Charles Horton Terry gave the information that the various political parties during the November, 1932 elections, cast the following votes: Union Republicans 110,794, Socialists 97,438, Liberals 170,168, Nationalists 5,257. Mr. Terry informed that though it would appear from the figures given that the Liberals were elected, such is not the fact, inasmuch as the Union Republicans and the Socialists, through a coalition, voted for the same candidates and the candidates of the said two parties were in reality elected.

Mr. Terry stated that the poor showing of the Nationalist Party at the 1932 elections convinced Pedro Albizu Campos that the freedom of the island from the "Yankee Invaders" cannot be brought about through the use of the polls, but by armed force.

It is said that for the reason just mentioned the Nationalist Party did not participate in the registration for the 1936 elections, held in Puerto Rico, January 17, 1936.



Prior to, and on the day of registration the Nationalist Party circulated throughout the Island a circular printed in Spanish, which translated into English, reads as follows:

**"SOCIALISTS, REPUBLICANS, LIBERALS, COMMUNISTS  
OF PUERTO RICO**

**BROTHERS IN SLAVERY**

The Revolution is on foot, we are facing the Yankee enemy which is the only one responsible for the strain existing amongst Puerto Rican brothers.

Do not register, the registration established by the enemy, is the principle of the Puerto Rican degradation to which the Yankee is hurling us.

The Armed Revolution is the only ballot-box of the Nation.

Men and Women, the Army of Liberation is awaiting us in its bosom with the definition the dignity imposes.

WAR!!! WAR!!! against the invader.

The National Order is supervised by the power of Robbery.

To support the power of Robbery is to support the dishonor in all National homes.

The Nation places on the shoulder of Armed Revolution the restoration of its rights tramped upon by the invader's feet.

"La Junta Municipal Nacionalista"

Erasmio Velazquez, Secretary

C. Soto Velez, President

Note: Only bona-fide Nationalists will be enlisted. Whoever registers in the Invader's register, is excluded from the National Enlistment. The Puerto Rican who registers to vote at the elections, commits treason against the Country.

The fact was reported in the "Sun" of Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1936. The Special Correspondent of the "Sun" reported that a recruiting desk in a public passage between two of the principal streets of San Juan, Puerto Rico, had been erected by the Nationalists who called for volunteers to enlist in the "Army of Liberation". Contributions to purchase arms and equip the army also were solicited. The recruiting officers were two black-shirted "cadets of the republic". A large banner with the one star of the Nationalist flag was over their heads. Posters urged that "every good citizen be a patriot and join the Army of Liberation".

The circular herein quoted and the clipping from the Baltimore "Sun" herein referred to are contained in the file of the United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The file of the United States Attorney contains also a clipping taken from "El Imparcial", a daily newspaper of San Juan, Puerto Rico, which in its issue of January 8, 1936, published in Spanish the following:

**"ALBIZU CAMPOS ORDERS THE GENERAL RECRUITING AS A NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.**

Signed by Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos and Mr. Juan Antonio Corretjer, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Central Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, we have received a copy of the following decree:

**DECREE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL**

**INASMUCH AS:** At the last General and Public Assembly of the Nationalists which took place in the city of Caguas, universal compulsory military service was decreed as a necessity for the immediate National Defense;

**THEFORE:** The National Council decrees: 1st- All Nationalists over eighteen years of age shall enroll in the corresponding book of registry open in each municipal council and will sign said book and the page of military service in accordance with instructions from circulars from the office of the General Secretary. 2nd- The enlistment will be carried out according to the terms of the circulars from the office of the General Secretary during the fortnight between the 7th of January, 1936 and the 22nd of January, 1936.

Given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 1st day of January, 1936, the sixty-eighth of the Proclamation of the Republic.

The National Council,  
P. Albizu Campos, President,  
Juan Antonio Corretjer,  
General Secretary.

The file in the office of the United States Attorney contains another clipping from "El Imparcial" of January 14, 1936. The clipping reproduces a photograph taken of a poster printed in Spanish, which translated into English, reads as follows:

**"TO THE NATIONALISTS  
FROM TODAY TO THE 22  
RECRUITING FOR  
THE ARMY OF LIBERATION**

**ENLIST YOURSELF THIS VERY DAY  
THE COUNTRY NEEDS YOU."**

"El Imparcial", commenting upon the photograph, explained: "The photograph reproduces the poster the Nationalists have placed in Pasaje Matienzo (Matienzo Alley) of San Juan, where in addition they have placed a money box to receive funds for the purchase of arms for the army of the Republic. As known the nationalist activities during these days are concentrated towards the most complete electoral abstinence."

The same newspaper, "El Imparcial", in its issue of January 15, 1936, carried a news item concerning the installation on the part of the Nationalist Party of public money boxes to collect funds for the Puerto Rican Independence. The item, explaining the recruiting station set up, gave amongst other the following information:

"In the so-called 'Pasaje Matienzo' of this capital, there is situated a table covered with a Puerto Rican flag, and guarded by a Nationalist. On the wall behind the table, there is another one-star flag and a black banner with the cross of Jerusalem in its center, the emblem of the Cadets of the Republic. On the table there is a book for the use of the nationalists; in it they will sign their names and record their addresses. It will be also necessary to fill out a form registering the name of the Nationalist, his address, details of his person, and military condition, if any, on the date of enlistment. A money box is also there publicly displayed, having attached to it a poster saying: 'We need funds to buy arms. Help with whatever you can. The country will appreciate it. Thank you.'"

It appears that the recruiting of forces occurred throughout the Island of Puerto Rico during the interim mentioned, from January 7 to January 22, 1936. In Santurce, Porto Rico, a suburb of San Juan, the recruiting was continued until the 29th of January, 1936. The information is abstracted from a newspaper clipping bearing no date and failing to show the name of the paper from which it was taken, containing the following information translated from Spanish:

"I desire to inform the Nationalist of Santurce that the recruiting will continue until January 29, 1936. There will be a permanent commission which will recruit all persons who join the Army of Liberation. There will be another commission for the women. The interested parties will apply at Ponce De Leon Avenue, corner of Imperial Street, from 8 in the morning until 12 midnight every day.

According to the decree of the Assembly of the Nationalist Party all Nationalist, of 18 years of age and up, must enlist. Be it understood that both sexes are included and that all must be recruited. The country goes through a moment in which it needs its children who are duty bound to help. There will be no excuse for not enlisting. There will be a place for all.

Nationalists, words have finished, let us act. We do not want lyrical nationalists; we want nationalists ready to fight and to sacrifice themselves.

Military organization is indispensable, and we are awaiting your entrance into the Army of Liberation." - "Amelio Rios, Secretary."



It may be noted that the "Army of Liberation", efficiently or not, is being organized. A company of it, consisting of approximately forty young men, was observed by Agents at San Juan, Puerto Rico, during the evening of February 4, 1936. The company was observed while marching through one of the main streets of the city, in military formation, it being commanded by a Nationalist officer. The company was in uniform consisting of white trousers, black shirts and black overseas caps. The company was not armed.

It is said that San Juan, Puerto Rico, has two companies of one hundred members each and that every city and town in the Island has either one or more of said military organizations. This information was furnished by a number of persons interviewed.

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In the absence of E. Francis Riggs, Chief of the Insular Police, an interview was had with his Secretary C. W. Besosa, who stated that subsequent to the shooting affair that occurred at Rio Piedras, October 24, 1935, during which four Nationalists were killed, the headquarters of the Insular Police at San Juan conducted a survey of the Nationalist Party; that such a survey was made by correspondence, that is to say, letters of inquiry were sent to the various police posts in the Island, requesting that information be furnished as to the extent of the activities of the said party in each locality.

b7C of [REDACTED] C. W. Besosa informed that the various replies were in the possession of [REDACTED] the fingerprint expert of the Insular Police in San Juan, who from the said replies is to prepare a report for the attention of the Chief. The report has not been compiled to date.

b7C In referring Agents to [REDACTED] Secretary Besosa stated that the activities of the Nationalist Party and the individual terroristic actions of its members, caused considerable concern, but that the Insular police have been thus far unable to do anything about it, due principally to the fact that it has been extremely difficult to procure any evidence indicating that the party in general and its members in particular committed any violation against the law. Mr. Besosa explained that while it is felt that the various bombings of public and private buildings during the year of 1935 were perpetrated by members of the Nationalist Party, no proof was obtained, and the perpetrators of the bombings, whose identity was at no time ascertained, were not punished.

b7C [REDACTED] disagreeing with informants who had previously alleged that the followers of Pedro Albizu Campos are mostly young men, stated that the Nationalist Party is composed of young and old persons; that many of the older persons are intelligent, are of some prominence and are well educated. He stated that members of the party may be found not only amongst students of the University of Puerto Rico, but amongst professors and teachers of said faculty, and that he, Mr. Besosa, believes also that the Nationalist idea might have been even infiltrated within the ranks of the very Insular Police. For this reason, Secretary Besosa stated, no one in the Police Headquarters in San Juan - with the exception of Chief Riggs, [REDACTED] and himself -- knows that a survey, or investigation, of the Nationalist Party has been undertaken.

b7C From information secured from [redacted] who, in turn, was so notified by [redacted] at Aguas Buenas, the National Council of the Nationalist Party at Aguas Buenas is composed of the following members:

President: Pedro Albizu Campos, Aguas Buenas, P. R.  
Secretary: Juan Antonio Corretjer, San Juan, P. R.  
Treasurer: Louis F. Velazquez, San Juan, P. R.  
Voters: Joaquin Arfuga, San Juan, P. R.  
Senorita Amparo Diaz, Condado, P. R.

b7C The letter of [redacted] reporting on the matter, informed that the "President of the Republic" is located in the "Palacio Veranero" (Summer home), a farm house owned by Juan Caballero, about one kilometer out of Aguas Buenas; that there is also located a company of "Cadets of the Republic" numbering about 150 men who receive military instructions from Rafael Ortiz Pacheco who had himself received such instructions at the University of Puerto Rico, and from Juan Caballero, a discharged U. S. Army soldier; that "President Albizu Campos" receives in his "Palacio Veranero" the Puerto Rican national leaders of the party and the Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents of neighbor republics such as Cuba, Santo Domingo and Venezuela; that the palace is guarded day and night to frustrate any attack on the "President", and that the husband of the telephone and telegraph operator at Aguas Buenas, name not given, is in charge of the construction of a landing field for airplanes.

The fact that Pedro Albizu Campos is guarded against any possible attack by his political enemies is corroborated in an item which appeared in "La Palabra" issued November 18, 1935. The item, translated from the Spanish, reads:

"The Regime attempts against the home of Mr. Albizu Campos

"Four times attempts were made against the home of the President of the Nationalist Party. Four times Nationalist guards voluntarily surrounding the home of our president, have avoided, fortunately, the perpetration of the crime.

"Three attempts against the home took place prior to the tragic event of Rio Piedras. The last, thereafter. In the last attempt the assassin left behind indubitable traces.

"The country, grateful, will always be vigilant over its great advocate."

b7C The letter of [redacted] herein referred to sets out, in addition, that the local Council at Aguas Buenas is composed of the following individuals:

President: Angel Ramos, Farmer  
Vice-President: Juan Caballero, Farmer  
Treasurer: Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, Lawyer  
Voters: Antonio Duril, Merchant  
Francisco Lebron, Merchant  
Hermenegildo Lebron, Merchant.

b7C [redacted] of Police at Caguas, Puerto Rico, reported that Caguas, in reality, is the headquarters of the Nationalist Party; that the local company of the "Cadets of the Republic" numbers there approximately 85 men, who perform military drills in the back yard of former Police [redacted] that in Caguas exists also a building in which is located a carpenter shop, a laboratory and a forge and in which are made rifle stocks. The letter of [redacted] does not mention whether rifle barrels are also made in Caguas. Fingerprint expert [redacted] however, informed that necessary rifle barrels are imported from Spain, they being smuggled into the Island of Puerto Rico from New York City, New York.

[redacted] in his letter to Chief Riggs gave a large number of names of the most prominent members of the Nationalist Party in Caguas. Inasmuch as possible future reference might be made of the various names given, same are incorporated in this report. They are as follows:

Narcisos Gandara, Bus Line Operator, Caguas, P. R.  
Luis Garcia Casanova, Construction Engineer, Caguas, P. R.  
Gervasio Velasquez, Industrialist, Caguas, P. R.  
Pasqual Sanchez, Merchant, Caguas, P. R.  
Mario Marquez, Merchant, Caguas, P. R.  
Gervasio Garcia, Property holder, Caguas, P. R.  
Candido Martinez, Pharmacist, Caguas, P. R.  
Fernando Martinez, Commissioner, Caguas, P. R.  
Antonio Rodriguez, Writer and Poet, Caguas, P. R.  
Senor Vilella, Attorney at Law, Caguas, P. R.  
Tato Padilla, Property holder, Caguas, P. R.  
Miss Nimia Vicens, School Librarian, Caguas, P. R.  
Federico Velazquez Lopez, Chemical Engineer, a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico and Reserve Officer of U. S. Army, who is in command of local company of cadets.

b7C The records of fingerprint expert [redacted] of Police Headquarters in San Juan, indicate also that the Nationalist Party is more or less active in practically every city and town in the Island of Puerto Rico. From the records of [redacted] Agents abstracted the names of the most active members of the parties in the Island, which names will be made part of the Bureau records for possible future reference.

For the present the names of the cities and towns only are mentioned in order that it might be observed the extent of the party in question. The localities are: Gurabo, Ponce, Guayama, Arroyo, Patillas, Barranquitas, Aguadilla, Aguada, Rincon, Isabela, Lares, Arecibo, Utuado, Barceloneta, Camuy, San Juan, Rio Piedras,



Loiza, Rio Grande, Trullio Alto, Bayamon, Dorado, Vega Baja, Comerio, Guaynabo, Vega Alta, Toa Baja, Catano, Naranjito, Corozal, Toa Alta, Humacao, Yabucoa, Naguabo, Maunabo, Ceiba, Las Piedras, Luquillo, Fajardo, Mayaguez, Hornigueros, Las Marias, Lajas, Anasco, Cabo Rojo, Maricao, San German and few others.

In addition to men the Nationalist Party has recruited women so that they might be trained for duty as nurses when the clash between the Nationalist Cadets and the American Army occurs. The information in addition to having appeared in the local press, was also furnished by fingerprint expert [REDACTED] who stated that the women are known as "DAUGHTERS OF INDEPENDENCE" with headquarters in seven different districts; that the heads of the districts are regular registered nurses or college graduates who, in turn, train other members of the association in becoming experienced in dressing wounds. The seven district headquarters are situated in Aguadillo, Arecibo, Ponce, Humacao, Mayaguez, San Juan and Caguas, where meetings are held and instructions are given twice a week. b7c

Dr. William F. Lippitt, an American who has spent 33 years in Puerto Rico and who at present is connected with the Insular Health Department located on Manicomio Viejo Street in San Juan, advised Agents that he was familiar with the Nationalist movement and due to his duties in the Health Department which necessitates his traveling all over the Island, he has had an opportunity to see how the movement has spread.

According to Dr. Lippitt, Campos began to hate Americans when he enlisted in the United States Army during the last war and was assigned to a negro regiment. Campos was so enraged that he was transferred to Puerto Rico and on his arrival here he was examined by a medical board composed of Dr. Lippitt and several Puerto Rican physicians and it was decided by this board that Campos was a mulatto and he was assigned to a regiment of negro and mulatto Puerto Ricans. Dr. Lippitt also stated that during the war Campos and an American officer entered a cafe where some American ladies were present and that an officer who was with these ladies introduced the white officer who accompanied Campos to the ladies but ignored Campos completely and that this incident further embittered Campos against Americans.

Agents were further advised by Dr. Lippitt that Campos lives at Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, on a farm about a mile from the town where he is guarded day and night by an armed force of young men who are members of the so-called Nationalist Army. That he has declared himself President of the Republic of Puerto Rico and has his own cabinet and corresponds with the other civilized nations of the world through his Secretary of State. That Campos makes speeches over the radio and in public places advocating the overthrow of the United States Government who, he states, is merely exploiting the Puerto Ricans. That Campos relies on the youth of the island for his strength and has concentrated his efforts along this line by enlisting the support of students in the University of Puerto Rico and high schools in the island. That before the shooting affray at Rio Piedras at 90% of the students at the University of Puerto Rico were Nationalists but due to his insulting remarks made over the radio prior to the shooting in which he referred to the girls of the University as prostitutes and the boys as homo-sexuals, f

not taking active steps to run the Americans off the Island, he has lost considerable strength and now only about 5% of the students are Nationalists.

Dr. Lippitt further stated that on historical Puerto Rican dates Campos and his followers have parades which are followed by speeches in which the American Government is attacked and the people urged to take up arms to drive the invading Yankees out. Dr. Lippitt stated that there has been only one revolution on the island and that occurred at Lares, Puerto Rico, in 1868 in which an attempt was made by the Puerto Ricans to overthrow the then Spanish Government. That on the anniversary of this occasion Campos and his followers held a large parade and in the address that followed he urged the audience to follow the example set at Lares. That Campos states that Puerto Rican Independence dates from that date and in all of his speeches and articles in the press he refers to the fact that the Republic is 69 years old.

Dr. Lippitt advised that according to his information the financial condition of the Nationalist Party is bad, that money is raised by public subscription and by placing boxes in public places on which would appear a sign almost demanding in its tone asking for a donation to the Nationalist Army. About three years ago Campos issued a \$200,000.00 bond issue in the name of the Republic of Puerto Rico on which appeared his photograph, which bonds were to be paid a certain number of years after the Nationalist Party took over the island. These bonds did not sell very well but a few were sold in New York among the large Puerto Rican colony in that city and a few on the Island of Puerto Rico.

The vast majority of the followers of the party are young men and the movement has spread throughout the island and in practically all of the towns there are local Nationalist parties and a company of so-called cadets of the Army of Liberation who wear black shirts and who drill with wooden rifles on vacant lots. Dr. Lippitt stated it was his opinion that the party was growing but very slowly, as the young men who composed the backbone of the organization left it as they grew older but that due to the economic conditions in the island Campos has a fertile field in which to work and as a consequence the party is growing.

Dr. Lippitt continued by saying that the Nationalist Party was not Communistic in its scope, as its main platform was the establishing of a Republic, but the party advocates the use of force in order to secure this end and it was becoming a serious matter and something should be done to curb its activities. According to Dr. Lippitt, the Insular Government had been pursuing a policy of ignoring the movement with the hope that this policy might bring it to an end.

It was further stated by Dr. Lippitt that the Nationalist Party was pursuing the tactics used by the Irish people during the Black and Tan Rebellion; that is the party did not hope to secure independence through the ballot but hoped to attain this end by sporadic outbursts in various sections of the island that would so annoy the authorities that certain concessions would be made which would eventually lead to independence. Dr. Lippitt stated that it was his opinion that



the Liberal Party which has as its platform the complete independence of Puerto Rico, would take sides with Campos and the Nationalist Party if they thought he had any substantial political strength and could possibly win an election. It is this fact that Dr. Lippitt believes is the crux of the situation, that is that Campos realizes that he can never hope to become a powerful political factor and thereby use his position to secure Independence but that same will have to be brought about by direct and violent means if necessary. This is evident by the fact that the Nationalist Party in a convention held at Caguas, Puerto Rico, on January 7, 1936 adopted a resolution whereby all Nationalists were instructed not to vote in the elections to be held during November of 1936 inasmuch as no matter what party won the election the Yankee Invader would still govern the country and its policies would only serve to make the local political factions fight among themselves.

Dr. Lippitt also pointed out that during the registrations which took place during January of this year, which the Nationalists boycotted, several persons were killed at the booths and that the Nationalists undoubtedly had a hand in this, and that according to his information the Nationalists will take advantage of the elections in November, 1936 to either start the revolution or to begin a series of bombings and other acts of terror.

Mr. S. V. L. Lippitt, the brother of Dr. Lippitt, and a resident of Puerto Rico for over 20 years, stated that the Nationalist movement was begun about 1921 by Pedro Albizu Campos and although in the beginning the party was not very active, it has become so during the past few years and its members have committed several acts of violence such as bombing Federal buildings and buildings owned by American corporations such as the National City Bank, the local telephone company and two U. S. Post Offices.

It is Mr. Lippitt's opinion that the party is slowly gaining ground and at the present people of mature years especially farmers are joining the movement due to the A. A. A. being declared unconstitutional and the Puerto Rican farmers thereby not receiving the money they were supposed to get under the provisions of that act. The young people of the Island, however, constitute the large majority of the Nationalist Party and are enrolled in the Cadet Corps of the Army of Liberation and these cadets wear black shirts and drill with wooden rifles.

It was Mr. Lippitt's opinion that the movement was very serious and that the attacks made by Campos on Americans and American institutions came very close to inciting rebellion and that something should be done about it as the Insular Police did not appear to be able to cope with the situation.

b7C [redacted] U. S. A., stationed at the Headquarters of the 65th Infantry advised Agents that he is the acting Military Intelligence Officer at San Juan and furnished the following information concerning Campos and the Nationalist movement:

b7C That the Nationalist Army is largely composed of young boys between the ages of 18 and 25 and that they wear white pants and black shirts and drill about twice a week on vacant lots. The military drill is based on the German system which is the type used in most of the South American Republics due to the fact that the Military Schools in those countries have ex-German Army officers for instructors. [redacted] further advised that according to his information, the Nationalist Army is armed only with pistols which practically every Puerto Rican possesses and which can be purchased on the Island at a very low price and without any difficulty. The Army is also believed to have five Machine Guns which are at present in the custody of a lawyer named Jose Toro at San German, Puerto Rico.

Sometime ago, the Nationalist Army sent a man to Cuba to learn bomb making but he apparently was not successful along this line as it became necessary later on to bring some professional bomb makers from Cuba to make the bombs here.

b7C [redacted] also stated that the Nationalist Army had an airplane which was owned and piloted by the Basso brothers who were staunch members of the movement and who were supposed to be engaged in the smuggling of arms from Cuba in their plane.

b7C According to information in [redacted] possession, the Nationalist leader in New York is Lorenzo Pinero.

b7C [redacted] concluded the interview by stating that although the Nationalist Party could never hope to overthrow the Government by force that the movement was dangerous in this respect that the individual members could cause considerable damage by their bombings and sporadic killings and that the continued attacks made on the American Government in the press and in radio and public addresses by Campos were getting serious as these highly inflammatory speeches were inciting the more radical members of the party to acts of violence.

b7C In an effort to ascertain if the Nationalist Army was securing arms from the Armories of the 65th Infantry, Agents interviewed [redacted] Ordnance Officer of the 65th Infantry who furnished a list of all weapons which had disappeared from this organization since 1921. This list is attached to this report but it should be noted here that since the Nationalist Party was organized, only 23 Army .45 calibre automatic pistols have been lost by the 65th Infantry and that during the same period, no rifles or machine guns have disappeared. [redacted] stated he was positive the Nationalist Army was not getting arms from the 65th Infantry as only two pistols had been lost by the organization since 1924 to date. The other 21 pistols lost by the 65th Infantry occurred during 1921 and 1922.



b7C [redacted] stated that at the Rio Piedras shooting affray, an army .45 calibre Colt automatic pistol had been recovered and he had checked its serial number 32947E with the weapons in his possession and it was determined that it had not been obtained from the 65th Infantry.

b7C Through the cooperation of [redacted] U. S. A., who is the acting Military Intelligence officer of the 65th Infantry, San Juan, Puerto Rico, agents interviewed [redacted] U. S. A., who is a Puerto Rican and who at present is the professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Due to the fact that the University is regarded as a hot bed of politics, agents deemed it advisable to interview [redacted] in San Juan, which was done.

b7C [redacted] stated that at the present time there are about 15 students at the University who are Nationalists and that he has some of them in his military classes and has thereby had an opportunity to study the situation at close range and to talk to some of the students who are members of this party. Before the shooting at Rio Piedras a large percentage of the student body of both sexes were Nationalists but when they were insulted by Campos during a radio speech, they turned against him and he has been declared "persona non grata".

b7C According to [redacted] Campos has urged all the young men in Puerto Rico to secure military training by joining the R. G. T. C., C. M. T. C. and the Puerto Rican National Guard. The Nationalist Army at present is not believed to be equipped with rifles but practically all of them have pistols and knives and according to information which was furnished him by one of his pupils who is a Nationalist, the so-called Army of Liberation now numbers about 1700 men. The women are being organized into nurse corps and the Basso brothers with the rank of colonels, are in charge of the aviation section of the Nationalist Army, which consists of one second-hand aeroplane. [redacted] also stated that he had been advised that several members of the Puerto Rican National Guard were members of the Nationalist Party and were using this connection to obtain ammunition for the party. "

b7C [redacted] further stated that each member of the Army of Liberation was supposed to pay \$2.00 per month to the Nationalist Party and in his opinion Campos was working a racket on the ignorant class of Puerto Ricans who made up the greater part of the Nationalist Party. It is [redacted] belief that although Campos has lost his strength in the University, he is slowly gaining ground on the Island due to the severe economic conditions which prevail, and is securing this added strength by telling the farmers and working classes that The Americans have exploited the natives and are slowly exterminating them.

b7C [redacted] further stated that one of the most rabid Nationalist at the University was Joaquin Rodriguez who had told him that the Nationalist were slowly getting arms and when the time came they would seize the National Guard Armories and secure weapons and ammunition in that manner. Due to the fact that Campos is a mulatto, the vast majority of his followers are either mulattos or negroes, however some members are of the white race and are prominent lawyers, etc., on the Island.

b7C  
The movement is regarded serious by [REDACTED] as the platform of the party is the removal by force of the Yankees from Puerto Rico and due to the excitability of the Latin, serious outbreaks may occur unless some steps are taken to curb the activities of Campos and his party.

Mr. H. Rodenbaugh the local manager of Pan-American Airways was interviewed with reference to the Basso brothers who use the hangar of this airline to store their plane and he furnished the following information:

That the brothers are named Horacio and Narcisio Basso and that their plane's Department of Commerce license number was N. C. 33X but that its license had been revoked and also their pilots' license but that, inasmuch as there was no local inspector here from the Department of Commerce to enforce the revocation of their license, they are still flying the plane although they have used white paint to mark out the N. C. which due to its dark color can still be read through the thin covering of white paint. Mr. Rodenbaugh further advised that the plane was an old one and was not capable of making long flights as its fuel tanks were very small. When asked if it would be possible for the plane to fly to Cuba, Mr. Rodenbaugh stated that it could not make a direct flight to that Island but would have to stop in Santo Domingo for fuel; but, according to information in his possession, he did not think the plane had made any flights to Cuba but had made some to Santo Domingo. Mr. Rodenbaugh was then asked if the plane could possibly be used to smuggle arms from nearby Islands or Republics to Puerto Rico and he stated that due to its small size and limited fuel supply, such a thing was almost impossible and inasmuch as it was a land plane he did not think that the Basso brothers would undertake anything but short flights over water.

Mr. Rodenbaugh concluded the interview by stating that the Basso brothers were very staunch Nationalists and at the present time their plane was so loaded up with radio equipment that was used to make commercial announcements from the air that any addition to this load would prevent the plane from leaving the ground.

Mr. Charles R. Hartsell, a native born American who has spent some 30 years on the island and is the Attorney for all the prominent American interests on the island, advised Agents that he was glad to see someone take an interest in the matter as the Nationalist Party was a serious thing and that unless something was done to put a stop to its campaign of abuse and threats against the American occupation that serious trouble would result.

Mr. Hartsell stated that he had no personal or direct information to give but that he had heard that the Nationalist Party had placed men on all of the sugar plantations owned by Americans so that when the trouble broke, they would immediately kill off all Americans on the place. Mr. Hartsell also mentioned the fact that an army had been formed by the Nationalists and that drills are regularly held in which the members performed military evolutions under the command of an officer.

The shooting affray at Rio Piedras and the 5 bombings of American buildings during the past year were cited by Mr. Hartsell as examples of the activities of this party and he mentioned the fact that all of the bombings took place on American holidays and after meetings held by Campos or some of his leaders in which the theme used in the speeches was the use of force to throw the Americans out of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Hartsell stated that the movement at first very small and of no consequence had so increased that today he would estimate the number of Nationalists in Puerto Rico to be about 20,000 and that Campos is slowly gaining the support of the more mature people of the island due to the economic conditions.

It was also mentioned by Mr. Hartsell that about 60% of all Puerto Ricans possess arms, mostly pistols, and there is really no need for them to import any firearms. That due to the local interpretation of the laws with reference to firearms, that it is practically impossible to convict on a charge of carrying concealed weapons as they cannot search a person on suspicion. Mr. Hartsell was of the opinion that the situation should be closely watched and that he did not feel the Insular Police were capable of handling the situation as they were not very efficient.

He stated that Campos was sincere in his program for independence and that the movement would not disband of its own accord and consequently some action should be taken against them, preferably by the Insular Government, as any prosecution by the Department of Justice would only serve to make martyrs of the leaders and the movement would be thereby kept alive and perhaps serve to increase the membership of the party.

Mr. Hartsell further stated that the Nationalist Party realize they have no political strength and, therefore, they do not believe in elections but are following the plan used by Ramon De Valera in securing the Irish Independence.

PENDING



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/26/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10-20/36	REPORT MADE BY EDGAR K. THOMPSON
TITLE PEDRO ALBIZ CAMPOS, THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE INCITING REBELLION OR INSUBORDINATION

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Setting out additional information procured pertaining to the mobilization of Nationalists in Puerto Rico, and the organization of "Cadets of the Republic", with which Nationalist Party will attempt to attain independence of the island by force if necessary. Giving text of resolutions passed at last National Convention of Nationalist Party December, 1935, Caguas, Puerto Rico. Reporting information, statements made and opinions advanced by various persons interviewed at San Juan and Ponce, Puerto Rico, concerning the Nationalist Party movement in the island. Information received to the effect that arms and ammunition alleged to be in possession of Nationalists obtained from National Guard armories found to be unfounded by actual investigation.

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## REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent Edgar K. Thompson, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 19, 1936.

## DETAILS:

This is a joint report of an investigation jointly made by Special Agents D. DiLillo of the Pittsburgh Office and Edgar K. Thompson of the Bureau.

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fingerprint expert of the Insular Police, was interviewed by Agents and he made available the confidential files of the department, which were inspected and notes made of the information contained therein.

stated that the headquarters of the Nationalist Party was in Caguas, Puerto Rico, and all of the national meetings and conventions were held in that city. The leaders of the movement are Pedro Albizu Campos, self-styled President of the Republic of Puerto Rico; Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary of State; Miss Amparo Diaz and Luis F. Velazquez, the National Treasurer who is regarded by the Insular Police as being a typical gangster. Velazquez on or about June, 1932, assaulted Honorable Emilio del Toro, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico. A complaint was filed against Velazquez in the Federal Court, which was dismissed by the Appellate Court on the ground that the assault did not take place on Government property. No further action has been taken against Velazquez.

also advised that although the majority of the Nationalist Party was composed of young men, quite a few professional and business men were also members of the Party.

It is alleged that the bombs made by the party are manufactured in Caguas from chemical taken from the Ochoa Fertilizer Company at Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Ramon S. Dagan, an acknowledged Nationalist who was killed by the Insular Police at Rio Piedras, was an employee of this fertilizer company. On one occasion the police recovered a bomb that had not exploded and on examining it learned its construction. As clocks are not used to make a time bomb, the method employed is to say the least very unusual. Several sticks of dynamite are placed in a box or container in two layers; potassium nitrate is spread on top and on the nitrate is placed a capsule containing sulphuric acid. By experiments, the time necessary for the acid to eat through the gelatin capsule was determined and if a longer period of time was desired, the capsule containing the acid would be placed within a second capsule which would roughly double the time in which the bomb would explode.

also stated that the police were of the opinion that ammunition was being stolen from the National Guard Armories inasmuch as in several murder cases handled by the police, empty .45 pistol shells were found on the scene bearing the stamp of "Frankfort Arsenal", which is a Government operated arsenal.

It was mentioned by \_\_\_\_\_ that during the past year there have been six bombings in and around San Juan which, although unsolved by the police, are believed to be the work of the Nationalist Party, for the following reasons: The bombings have taken place on American holidays or after a speech by Campos or one of his assistants; the buildings bombed have been Government property or of the Insular Government.

On July 4, 1935, a bomb exploded in the U. S. Post Office in San Juan and one in the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Association. On January 1, 1935, a bomb exploded in the National City Bank. On August 21, 1935, a bomb was set off outside of the Insular Police Station at Barrios Obrero, a suburb of San Juan. The American owned telephone company of San Juan was considerably damaged by a bomb explosion on August 4, 1935, and on July 26, 1935 the U. S. Post Office at Puerta Tierra, a suburb of San Juan, was practically destroyed. Fortunately no person has been killed in these bombings but \_\_\_\_\_ stated considerable damage was done to the buildings.

As to the killing of four Nationalists by the Insular Police at Rio Piedras on October 24, 1935, \_\_\_\_\_ furnished Agents with a copy of the official report made by the police at that city. The report is attached to this report but the salient facts are set out below.

On October 20, 1935, Campos in a radio speech insulted the students of the University of Puerto Rico. The students decided to hold a mass meeting of protest in the Assembly Hall of the University to declare Campos "persona non grata". The acting Chancellor of the University feeling that such a demonstration by the students might cause some difficulty with the Nationalists, asked the Insular Police at Rio Piedras to send some uniformed officers to the University grounds to take charge of the situation. Two detectives were dispatched to the scene and they observed a Willys-Knight automobile in which five known Nationalists were riding, driving in and out of the University grounds as though waiting for the protest meeting to begin. These two officers immediately got in touch with the Chief of Police and gave him the facts, whereupon the Chief sent ten officers and two more detectives to the scene where the car was stopped on the pretext that the driver did not have a drivers license. This happened to be true and the driver was ordered to proceed to the police station

For information. Two officers, one on each side, mounted the running boards of the car and followed by an auto containing the Chief of Police and several officers proceeded down the street leading to the police station. Without any warning, Ramon E. Fagan, the driver of the car whipped out an automatic and shot the officer who was standing on the left running board. When the officer fell to the ground, the police who were following the car began shooting which resulted in all of the occupants of the Willys-Knight automobile, except one, being killed. Several bystanders began to make a demonstration at the scene and were arrested by the police. All of those arrested were found to be armed. A short time after the shooting several bombs were thrown by bystanders at the police, and although not definitely proven, it is believed that the Nationalist intended to bomb the University Assembly Hall while the students were holding the protest meeting therein against Pedro Albizu Campos.

Six pistols were recovered by the police at the scene including a .45 automatic pistol, serial number 329472, and stamped property of the U. S. Government. In addition there was found also one round of .45 calibre ammunition in the automobile used by the five nationalists.

At the funeral services of the four police lists who were killed, corpses referred to them as martyrs and called upon the Nationalist Party to swear vengeance against the police who were the murderers of the martyrs.

According to \_\_\_\_\_ since the La Piedad affair, the Nationalist Party has been pretty quiet. \_\_\_\_\_ also mentioned that during the past year there has been an influx of U. S. students and that at the present time there are about 20 of these in Puerto Rico and some of them are connected with the Nationalist Party.

It was also stated \_\_\_\_\_ that about a year ago, the Nationalist Party were holding a night meeting for the purpose of adopting a flag for the island of Puerto Rico, which flag had the same design as that of the Nationalist Party. It so happened that \_\_\_\_\_ was attending a meeting in a public square in San Juan the same night and when word of the purpose of the night meeting was brought to him, he led a mob of \_\_\_\_\_

over a thousand people to the Legislature for the purpose of protesting. As the building was still under construction, the stairway broke under the weight of the mob and one man was killed. This man has been made a martyr in the fight for Independence, and on the anniversary of his death, a large parade was held in his honor.

Mr. Herman L. Cochran, the manager of the Bank of Puerto Rico, who has lived in Puerto Rico for 37 years, advised Agents that he had no definite information to give concerning the Nationalist Party except what he had read or what had been told him by different individuals. He gave the same information as other persons interviewed, concerning the organization of the Army of Liberation and of the young boys wearing black shirts and drilling in the various towns of the Island. Mr. Cochran stated that the main trouble with the entire political situation in the Island was that practically all of the people owned a pistol and that from 80% to 90% of them carried a firearm with them at all times. Mr. Cochran stated that he had not heard any of the speeches made by Campos, but that he had been told that the speeches were of the type that would probably incite the lower element of the Nationalist Party to occasional acts of violence.

Mr. Stewart Graham, the manager of the Federal Bank and in San Juan, and who has been a resident of Puerto Rico for over thirty years stated that "we are sitting on top of a volcano" and that a short time ago he contemplated purchasing a pistol and some ammunition so that if anything should happen he wanted to take care of his end of it. Mr. Graham strongly criticized the Insular Police for not taking the proper steps to abate this nuisance, and mentioned as an example of its inefficiency the gasoline strike that was called in San Juan some weeks ago in which the strikers so tied up traffic that for about four days no automobiles or buses were able to operate in the city or its suburbs. Mr. Graham stated that in his opinion the Nationalist Party was slowly growing, and although it would never be a political factor to contend with, that its doctrines of anti-Americanism could serve no good purpose and that acts of violence would undoubtedly result from the party's platform.

U.S.N. in charge of the Naval Radio Station at San Juan, advised Agents that he had no information concerning the Nationalist Party except what had been told him by third parties.

stated that he had not heard any of the speeches that Campos made over the radio in which he is alleged to have made statements derogatory to the United States. He stated however, that Campos does have a following of "black shirts"



and that he lives at Aguas Buenas surrounded by young men who are armed. [redacted] also mentioned the fact that Campos was supposed to be getting arms from outside the Island but that he did not know where or how they were being landed.

[redacted] of the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, who is an ensign in the Naval Reserve, advised Agents that he had only been in Puerto Rico for about six months and knew very little of the local conditions as he had been quite busy in setting up his office here and had paid no particular attention to the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Stanton Jahnoke, manager of the Pan American Airways, San Juan Airport, advised Agents that he had been in Puerto Rico for eleven months but knew very little concerning the Nationalist Party. Mr. Jahnoke mentioned the difficulty experienced by the Airport with the Larso brothers but could not furnish any definite information concerning the movement.

Major J. A. Wilson, Adjutant General of the Puerto Rico National Guard, and in charge of all National Guard forces on the Island advised Agent, that according to his records, no machine guns or rifles have ever been stolen or lost by the National Guard, but that about one pistol a year disappears, and it is the belief of those in command, that the weapons are stolen by members of the National Guard, who in turn sell them for the purpose of getting money. Major Wilson also mentioned the fact that a short time ago about four pistols disappeared from the local armory, but it has been satisfactorily determined that a member of the National Guard took these weapons and the board of inquiry so found. Major Wilson further stated that he was watching the ammunition very closely and he was positive that the Nationalist Party was not getting their arms or ammunition from the National Guard.

When questioned concerning the Nationalist Party and its leader Albino Campos, Major Wilson stated that in his opinion the entire situation was grossly exaggerated and that there was no cause for any concern. Major Wilson further stated that the Nationalists were composed of young men and a few matured persons, but that the party was not strong either in finances or numerical strength and that a revolution by this group would be impossible. Major Wilson also stated that if there was anything to the movement he would have reported same to the War Department in Washington, D. C., but that in his opinion there was nothing to report. He stated that he knew Campos personally and was keeping in touch with the situation.

Mr. Frank L. Dorathy, manager of the National City Bank of New York's San Juan Branch, advised Agent that he was not concerned over the Nationalist Party and regarded the movement more as a joke than as a reality. He stated that although the bank's property was damaged by a bomb explosion which he was positive was placed by Nationalists, he did not think that the party was dangerous and that no immediate action could be expected from it. Mr. Dorathy also stated that Campos did not expect any early results from his movement as he was directing his energy and attention among the young people of Puerto Rico rather than among the older persons, as the mature citizens are already members of one of the several recognized political parties existing on the Island.

It was further stated by Mr. Dorathy that he did not believe that Campos and the Nationalist Party were going to use the coming elections in November as an opportunity to start a revolution or a series of outbursts against the Government, but that in accordance with the resolution adopted at the convention in Caguas, the election would be boycotted. Mr. Dorathy stated that it was his belief that the Party had little or no funds and politically it was not strong and that any results, if any, would not develop for some time to come.

Mr. C. Shear, manager of the San Juan Branch of the Chase National Bank of New York, advised Agents that he felt no concern whatsoever over the Nationalist Party and the proposed plan of Campos for the Independence of Puerto Rico and that he regarded the movement as a joke and believed that although Campos is sincere in his beliefs that the organization was a sort of racket for Campos and a few of his followers, who are not earning a living and are devoting their full time to the party and are living off of the funds collected.

As to the army which Campos has enlisted and which is known as the Cadets of the Republic, Mr. Shear stated that the vast majority of the followers of Campos are negroes and "you know how a negro loves a uniform and a parade". That this quasi-military organization was of no consequence and that in his opinion there would never be a revolution, as the Puerto Rican is a peaceful individual and takes no interest in any movement that would lead to violent disorder, but that here, as in any country, there are a few people who would not hesitate to commit violent acts against the established Government. These persons are in the very small minority and if the Insular Police showed a strong hand as they did at Rio Piedras, there would not be any possibility of the more radical members of the Nationalist Party attempting to cause any disorder. Mr. Shear also stated that during the whole time that Puerto Rico has been under American rule, there

has never been an insurrection or rebellion and that the Island as a whole is very law abiding and that the only crimes committed are crimes of passion which are committed on the spur of the moment.

According to Mr. Scheer the Nationalist Party does not constitute a threat to the established Government in Puerto Rico and that although there might be individual acts of violence, there was in his opinion no danger that the party would ever attain sufficient strength to attempt to overthrow the Government.

Mr. W. P. Lee, manager of the Puerto Rico Telephone Company, advised Agents that although the telephone company's building and his own home had been bombed he did not believe that the Nationalists were entirely responsible as there had been a strike of some employees of the company and perhaps they had been the parties responsible therefor, rather than the Nationalists. Mr. Lee stated that he did not regard the Nationalist Party as a dangerous one and that in his opinion there would not be a revolution, although individuals of this and the other political parties on the Island would from time to time set off bombs or commit some violent act. Mr. Lee stated that during the last political registrations which the Nationalists boycotted, more than sixteen persons were killed and over 300 were sent to the various hospitals and that these outrages were no doubt committed by the more radical members of the various political parties, and not by the Nationalists.

Mr. Lee also stated that the party was not strong either in finances or in numerical strength and that in his opinion Campos was working a racket on the ignorant members of the party which was largely composed of negroes and young people. It was also stated by Mr. Lee, that in his opinion the Nationalist Party was slowly losing ground and that it did not constitute a menace to the established Government in the Island.

Agents were furnished by U. S. Attorney A. Cecil Snyder, with a copy of the brief filed in the case entitled "The People of Puerto Rico versus Luis L. Velazquez", which grew out of the assault committed on Chief Justice Dillio del Toro by Velazquez. This assault has no bearing on the matter under consideration, however the brief contains some facts which are being used by Campos to further the aims of the Nationalist Party.

The first concerns a letter written by Dr. Carmelita L. Rhoads, of the Rockefeller Institute, who was formerly attached to the Presbyterian Hospital at San Juan. This letter reads as follows:

"Presbyterian Hospital  
San Juan, P.R.

Dear Ferdie:

The more I think about the Larry Smith appointment the more disgusted I get. Have you heard any reason advanced for it? It certainly is odd that a man out with the entire Boston group, fired by Kollach and as far as I know, absolutely devoid of any scientific reputation, should be given the place. There is something wrong somewhere, probably with our point of view.

The situation is settled in Boston. Parker and Iye are to run the laboratory together and either Berneth or MacMahon to be assistant; the chief to stay on. As far as I can see, the chances of my getting a job in the next ten years are absolutely nil. One is certainly not encouraged to attempt scientific advances when it is a handicap rather than an aid to advancement. I can get a damn fine job here and am tempted to take it. It would be ideal except for the Porto Ricans - they are legend about the dirtiest, laziest, most degenerate and thievish race of men ever inhabiting this sphere. It makes you sick to inhabit the same island with them. They are even lower than Italians. What the island needs is not public health work but a tidal wave or something to totally exterminate the population. It might then be livable. I have done my best to further the process of extermination by killing off 8 and transplanting cancer into several more. The latter has not resulted in any fatalities so far. The matter of consideration for the patients' welfare plays no role here - in fact all physicians take delight in the abuse and torture of the unfortunate negro.

So let me know if you hear any more news.

Sincerely

"Dinky"

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This letter in some unknown manner got into the hands of Campos and he frequently refers to it in his speeches as proof that the Americans are engaged in a war of exterminating the Puerto Ricans. Campos has forwarded photostatic copies of this letter to the Holy See, the League of Nations, the World Court and to all civilized countries in the world.

For ready reference it may be well to indicate briefly the political set up in Puerto Rico, beginning as of 1900, two years after the American occupation of the Island, to date.

Prior to the year of 1900 there existed in Puerto Rico two political sections or parties. The Unionists and the Conservatives. In 1900 two parties were formed, the Union Party under the leadership of Luis Munon Rivera, and the Republican Party under the leadership of Rafael Martinez Nadal. While the Unionists advocated the independence of Puerto Rico, the Republicans advocated the American intervention in the Island and eventually statehood.

In 1912, the Socialist Party - really the Labor Party - was organized under the leadership of Santiago Iglesias, who is at present the Resident Commissioner representing the interests of the Island of Puerto Rico in Washington, D. C.

In 1924, the Socialist Party movement increased to such an extent that it was considered a menace by the Union and Republican Parties, which for the purpose of avoiding a possible Socialist majority combined into an organization known as the Alliance.

In the year of 1921, as before reported, the Nationalist Party was formed and organized under the leadership of Pedro Albizu Campos.

In 1932, the Liberal Party began when the alliance of the Union and Republican Parties was broken. The right wing of the Union Party then joined the Republican Party and became known as the Union-Republican Party. The left wing of the Union Party then became known as the Liberal Party.

In 1932, the Union-Republican Party combined with the Socialists and won the elections of that year.

At the present time there are four political parties, namely, the Union-Republican Party, which has as its main platform statehood for the Island of Puerto Rico; the Liberal Party, which has as its main platform complete independence of the Island when and if the Island can be self-sustaining and economically independent; the Socialist Party, which is really a Labor Party and which has as its main platform the socialization of the Island and the betterment of conditions for the laboring classes; the last political party is known as the Nationalist Party which advocates the immediate, unwritten independence of Puerto Rico by force of arms if necessary.

An interview was had with Honorable Blanton Winship, Governor of Puerto Rico, who stated that the activities of Campos and the Nationalist Party were giving him serious concern, and that he was keeping in close touch with the situation and at the first occasion in which Campos violated any Federal or Insular statute he would be promptly dealt with according to law. Governor Winship also stated that he regarded the activities of the Nationalist Party as being very dangerous to the established government on the Island, and that he was doing everything in his power to effect the aims of this organization but that to date, no evidence had been secured by the Insular Police which would insure a conviction of Campos or his lieutenants on a charge of violating some Insular statute. Governor Winship went into some detail concerning the organization of the party and some of its activities which have heretofore been reported and will not be incorporated in this report.

An interview was had with Colonel H. Francis Riggs, the commanding officer of the Insular Police Force, who stated that his organization was keeping in close touch with the situation, and that he had two informants located at Armas Puercas, the headquarters of the Nationalist Party who were keeping him advised of all contemplated acts upon the part of the Nationalist Party. He also stated that whenever Campos made a public appearance and one or more of his detectives in the audience who make notes of what was said, and that all information which has been secured by his police department has been presented to the Attorney General of Puerto Rico who advised him that to date no violation of any statute has been committed by Campos or his subordinates. ✓

Colonel Riggs stressed the fact that Campos' hatred of Americans is based entirely upon a "race" issue, inasmuch as he has been discriminated against in the United States during the war when he was assigned to a negro regiment. To emphasize this fact, Colonel Riggs stated that this race discrimination was announced in Campos that on October 24, 1935, when the trustees of the University of Puerto Rico attempted to hold a meeting to declare Campos "persona non grata", five "loyalists" of Campos' proceeded to the University for the purpose of preventing this meeting by throwing bombs into the assembly of trustees. It was further stressed by Colonel Riggs that a number of students at this University, but the more important native Puerto Ricans had decided to declare Campos to be "persona non grata", indicating that in racial feeling



extends not only to Americans but to all persons, no indicate in any manner whatsoever the fact that he is an illegitimate mulatto. Colonel Riggs further states that the membership of the party was quite small and from information in his possession it was slowly decreasing in number; also, that due to lack of money and organization a revolution by this party would be practically impossible, but that Campos was following the tactics employed in the Irish Rebellion under DeValera. That is, small bands would rush some government building, do a little shooting, and hoist the flag of their party to the flagstaff on the building, then withdraw from the scene.

Colonel Riggs stated that another manifestation of the party's existence would be demonstrated by some radical members of the party assassinating prominent Americans on the Island such as the governor, the chief of police or some other prominent American citizen. It is to be noted at this point that Colonel Riggs was assassinated on Sunday, February 22, 1936, by two young members of the Nationalist Party.

Colonel Riggs concluded the interview by stating that he was following the situation very closely and was not taking any active steps against the party for the reason that he wanted them to commit some overt act at which time Campos could be taken into custody and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, but at the present time no definite evidence had been secured which would warrant the taking into custody of Campos; that if it were known in the fact if Campos were taken into custody and a trial were held and was by chance acquitted this could elevate him to the position of a martyr and might serve to increase the membership of the party to a considerable degree; and that it was his policy to wait until more evidence had been secured whereby Campos could be convicted, sentenced to a long term in prison, which in his opinion would serve to a great extent in destroying the Nationalist Party.

Manuel V. Domenich, a Puerto Rican, and Economical Adviser of Governor Blanton Winship, upon being interviewed, informed that he knows Pedro Albizu Campos and knows of his activities having for object the independence of Puerto Rico. Mr. Domenich, after having corroborated the information contained in the biography of Campos, previously reported, added that Campos is sincere in his aspirations and in his teachings and because of this and of the fact that the Nationalist movement under the leadership of Campos has gained in strength, he, Domenich, believes that the said movement must be seriously considered.

Manuel V. Domenich stated that Campos is working for the future rather than the present; that his anti-American propaganda has been and is being made amongst high school and university students who are easily led; that Campos has actually found a fertile field amongst the students and that the Nationalist Party which in 1932 had some five thousand votes, cast by persons twenty-one years old and over, has at least ten thousand members, considering the fact that high school and university students were not old enough to vote at that time.

Mr. Domenich corroborated the information already reported to the effect that Campos is now residing in a farm house in Aguas Buenas where he is referred to by his followers as "His Excellency the President of Puerto Rico"; that he is surrounded there by a Secretary of State and a Secretary of the Treasury; that members of the organization known as "The Cadets of the Republic" faithfully guard day and night the person of the "President" and that though "the whole thing" may seem to be ridiculous, it presents, nevertheless, some seriousness. The seriousness, according to the informant, is the possibility that irresponsible members of the party, incited by the leaders, may cause some troubles.

Manuel V. Domenich stated also that he has been told by various persons, whose names he could not furnish, that the Nationalist Party is acquiring arms and ammunitions; that he was told by one Xavier Mariani of Ponce, Puerto Rico, that the local man in charge of the National Guard at Ponce, was requested by one Jose Ramonado Cuesta also of Ponce, that he, the National Guardsman, leave in some place the key to the armory in order that he, Cuesta, may steal from the armory guns and ammunitions. Mr. Domenich stated that no attention was paid to the request of Cuesta and that, so far as he knew, no theft of arms and ammunitions occurred in the Armory of the National Guard at Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Manuel V. Domenich could give no information as to where the Nationalist Party obtains arms, nor could he suggest a lead as to how the information desired could be obtained. He stated that it is an easy matter to import arms and ammunitions from the United States into Puerto Rico and added that at least sixty per cent of the population in Puerto Rico has some sort of a firearm consisting, mostly, of cheap Spanish made revolvers and automatics. He explained that arms may be smuggled into the island from New York in packages containing, or alleged to contain, other merchandise, and informed, as other persons had previously done, that very recently a quantity of revolvers were seized by Custom Authorities when they found that a shipment of alleged dry goods, was in reality a shipment of firearms. Mr. Domenich informed also that he does not know the financial status of the Nationalist Party, but that he believes that the Party has no money to speak of; that Pedro Albizu Campos had Republic of Puerto Rico bonds, to mature five years after freedom, issued some two years ago; that he, Mr. Domenich, does not know how many of the bonds were sold; that many persons, however, bought some just for curiosity, and that the Party might have realized in that manner some cash. He added that he knows, however, that Albizu Campos is personally a very poor man and that he will not live long as he is now suffering with tuberculosis. ✓

Manuel V. Domenich informed that Pedro Albizu Campos and his lieutenants use the radio and the Party's official organ, "La Palabra" in their propaganda against the United States; that Pedro Albizu Campos is said to have made over the radio several statements inciting Puerto Ricans to rebel, but he, Mr. Domenich, heard none of the speeches and could not say just what statements Campos made on the subject of rebellion. Mr. Domenich corroborated previous information received and reported to the effect that the Nationalist Party did not participate in the registration for the 1936 elections, and that, on the other hand, urged its followers, men and women, to enlist in the "Army of Liberation" said to be used in "ridding the Island of Puerto Rico of the Yankee domination and despotism". ✓

Harry F. Besosa, former United States Attorney and now practicing law in San Juan, Puerto Rico, could give no information concerning Pedro Albizu Campos whom he knows personally, but corroborated the general information received from other persons concerning the Nationalist Party movement. Mr. Besosa stated that he, personally, does not consider the said Nationalist Party movement very seriously; that the party, in view of its negligible membership will



accomplish nothing; that he personally believes that if Campos is called upon by proper authorities and made to understand that the anti-American propaganda of his party may cause him serious troubles, he, Campos, would instruct his lieutenants to desist in their anti-American activities. Mr. Besosa stated that he believes that Campos is not directly responsible for the acts of his lieutenants.

Though, as stated, Mr. Besosa corroborated the general information of the Nationalist Party movement, and the ultimate aspirations of the said party, he did not appear to be at all familiar with any of the acts which might be considered a violation of existing statutes committed by the Nationalists. He did state that he knows it to be a fact that Campos caused bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico to be issued to finance the activities of the party; that he personally had one of the bonds which he, however, could not locate and that the Nationalist Party has no funds whatever to carry on a campaign and much less funds with which to buy arms and ammunitions to use in the event of an armed insurrection.

Harry F. Besosa stated that he knows also that one of the most active members of the Nationalist Party is Jose Enamorado Cuesta of Ponce, Puerto Rico; that he knows Cuesta personally and that Cuesta was at one time a first lieutenant in the United States Army. He stated that on one occasion, some three years ago, Cuesta who is very familiar with the English language, was called as a juror; that when the jury of which Cuesta was a member was called to be sworn, Cuesta refused to lift his hand and refused to take the oath, on the theory that he did not understand the English language; that the matter was explained to the Court and that the United States Judge personally questioned Cuesta on the matter who, however, refused to answer in English; that Cuesta was and is so bitter against the United States Government and American institutions, that he does not even want to talk the American with which he is very conversant; that Cuesta was, on that occasion, given a jail sentence for contempt of court and that in order that it might not be said that the United States did anything for him, he did not allow the Marshal to pay for his transportation to jail where he personally paid for all meals and other necessities, during the period of incarceration. Mr. Besosa gave the example to illustrate how the Nationalists hate the American Government and institutions.

Harry F. Besosa corroborated the information to the effect that it is rumored that the Nationalist Party has placed a trusted man in all American firms in the island in order that the said trusted man may, whenever the Revolution begins, go away with the Americans in the said firm. Mr. Besosa gave little weight to the information that Nationalists are even members of the National Guard, of which he is judge advocate, or to the information that Nationalists have been stealing arms and ammunitions from National Guard armories throughout the island to be used whenever open rebellion is declared. He stated that to his knowledge, within the interim of the past four years, only four or five pistols were stolen and that no rifles or other long barrel weapons are unaccounted for.

Harry F. Besosa stated that, in his opinion, Campos has no idea of starting a revolution; that, in fact, Campos would not personally advocate terroristic acts and that he feels certain that the placing of bombs in American public and private building in Puerto Rico, during the past year, if done by members of the Nationalist Party, was done without the sanction of its leader, Campos.

Harry F. Besosa also mentioned the fact that Campos, in his opinion, is not quite balanced mentally at present; that Campos may consider himself a semi-God; that Campos may even consider remaining head of the party and the imaginary "president" of the republic, for what little money there may be in it, or for the prestige gained amongst members of his organization. Mr. Besosa reiterated that Campos will not start a revolution and that he is not the type of a man who would resort to terroristic acts for the purpose of gaining the independence of the island of Puerto Rico.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-42-11898 - NR dated 2/26/1936 page 18

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I. F. Wiltse, the Boy Scout Master at San Juan, Puerto Rico, stated that his organization in the island is composed of approximately 1,500 boys, of whom 25 are Americans; that the average age of the said boy scouts is from 12 to 25 years and that the organization, in addition has some 300 adults who assist as instructors in the Americanization work. I. F. Wiltse stated that the boy scouts have on certain specified days meetings in various localities; that on many occasions these meetings are disturbed by members of the Nationalist Party, and especially the "Cadets of the Republic", or those young men, as Mr. Wiltse stated, who wear black shirts and white trousers. He informed that in their attempt to disrupt the meetings of the boy scouts, the Nationalists resorted to throwing stones at the boy scouts, shouting "Down with the American flag", and "Long Live the Revolution", or such other invectives.

I. F. Wiltse stated that the Nationalist Party is not only composed of young men termed as high school and university students, but has in its ranks mature and well educated men, professors in the University of Puerto Rico and doctors in the School of Tropical Medicine.

He stated that he saw the "Cadets of the Republic", approximately 300 in number, parading in the streets of San Juan and Rio Piedras; that they were in regular military formation; that they had a banner and that the organization was considered by him, Wiltse, a military outfit. Wiltse stated that the cadets had no guns, nor wooden sticks at the time they were observed by him.

I. F. Wiltse informed that Attorney Francisco Soto Gras, with offices at 414 Ochoa Building, San Juan, had information to the effect that the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico had acquired a number of machine guns to be utilized by the party in their revolution. Attorney Francisco Soto Gras when interviewed on the matter stated that he had no information whatever concerning the said machine guns, or any other weapons which the Nationalists might have had in their possession, but stated that the Nationalist Party movement is to be considered seriously inasmuch as the Nationalists do actually contemplate giving serious trouble to the American Government in general and continental Americans residing in Puerto Rico in particular.

An interview was had by Special Agent D. DiLillo with Francisco Parra Toro, an Attorney-at-Law and Captain of Infantry of the local company of National Guard at Ponce, Puerto Rico. He stated that he had some information concerning the Nationalist Party movement in Ponce, much of which information was, however, hearsay. Mr. Toro after having given a short life history of Pedro Albizu Campos, to him personally known, stated that Campos is a pervert, a fanatic and a grafter. He explained that by "pervert" he, Mr. Toro, meant to say that Campos, being an illegitimate son, being a negro, having been avoided, neglected by the whites, became so bittered that he began hating the whites in general and the Americans in particular and, knowing no other means by which he could get vengeance, organized the Nationalist Party. Mr. Toro stated also that Campos, being a good talker, was successful in surrounding himself with people who, more or less, had some sort of rancor against the American government, and who gradually infiltrated anti-American propaganda in high schools and the University of Puerto Rico where the party recruited an infinity of followers.

Attorney Toro stated that the slow, yet increasing success attained by Campos in the organization of the party, gave him the impression of being a great organizer, made of him a despot in his own party, made of him a fanatic and incidentally a grafter inasmuch as Campos, at present, lives upon contributions, money gathered by his followers, administering the imaginary Republic of Puerto Rico from a farm house in Aguas Buenas where he has been installed as President of the island.

Attorney Toro stated that the membership of the Nationalist Party is increasing; that the party is becoming a menace and though seemingly ridiculous, the party will cause considerable troubles in the future, not only to the American Government but to Puerto Ricans who may not be in sympathy with the doctrines and teachings of the Nationalists.

For the purpose of impressing upon the Agent the fact that the Party is actually growing, Attorney Toro informed that during the period of enlistment of cadets to the army of revolution, organized by the Nationalist Party in January of 1936, four hundred and seventy-two young men between the ages of 18 and 25 were recruited in Ponce, a city of approximately eighty thousand inhabitants. He informed that two companies of the said cadets, each numbering between 30 and 40 young men may be seen three nights each week while drilling in the plaza in the vicinity of the court house and the National Guard armory; that it was brought to his, Mr. Toro's, attention that the said cadets were made to take the oath of allegiance to defend and support the Republic of Puerto Rico against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and were made to authorize the leaders of the party to dispose of their, the recruits', lives as they, the leaders, see fit, if they, the recruits, become traitors.

Attorney Toro stated that due to the apparent enthusiasm the Nationalist Party recruiting service caused amongst young men, he became somewhat worried on the belief that members of his National Guard company might have joined the National Party; that he, therefore, called the uncommissioned officers of the company and asked them if any one of them had joined the Army of Revolution; that Corporal Roberto Rivera, now discharged, spoke up and said that he had, adding that all other uncommissioned officers present were true to the American regime; that former corporal Rivera was not a bit backward about expressing his ideas and theories and personally requested that



he be discharged in order that he might take the oath administered by the Army of Revolution, which oath he had not taken, up to the time of the inquiry. The discharge of former Corporal Rivera was made to read that Rivera moved from Ponce - which he actually did - and could not be a member of the National Guard at Ponce any longer. The discharge mentioned nothing of the fact that Corporal Rivera did not desire to further support and defend the Constitution of the United States government. Mr. Toro stated that no other uncommissioned officer or private of his National Guard company is simultaneously a cadet in the Army of the Republic, or the Army of Revolution, as it is known in Ponce.

According to Mr. Toro, there was in the Medical Detachment of the National Guard in Ponce, one Ramon Rebollar who, in addition to having taken the oath to support the United States, took thereafter, the oath of the "Cadets of the Republic". Mr. Toro stated that when the fact became known Ramon Rebollar was immediately discharged.

Mr. Toro, corroborated by Captain E. Gotay, Clerk of the Court at Ponce and Captain of H Company of a Machine Gun Battalion, stated that the said H company has a member - one Pedro Martinez - who was, at one time a Nationalist. Mr. Toro stated that Martinez was questioned concerning the matter and admitted his previous association with the Nationalist Party, stating, however, that he had completely changed his mind inasmuch as he had found the leader of the party, Campos, and his lieutenants very unjust. It is alleged, Mr. Toro informed, that during a sugar plantation strike, two years or so ago, Campos had had a number of circulars printed, so that they might be distributed amongst the strikers to incite them against American interests. It is further alleged that Campos directed the distribution of the said circulars in the strike zone and gave certain orders to his subalterns, including Pedro Martinez, which were questioned by the latter as not being feasible. The question was as to whether the circulars were to be distributed to the strikers on the cross roads or in the fields. It is said that Campos who always assumed the air of Dictator, resented the alleged interference of Martinez, who was court-martialed by the Nationalist Party and who was sentenced to death, such sentence to be carried out at a later date. It is said further that though the sentence of death was not carried out, Martinez was given a severe beating. He resented it, as he resented the sentence, and joined the Machine Gun Company of the National Guard in order that he might be prepared to thwart the carrying out of the sentence of death whenever the revolution on the part of the Nationalists is begun.

Attorney Toro stated that though having observed on many occasions the cadets of revolution while drilling in Ponce, he at no time, saw them or any of them in possession of firearms, either rifles or revolvers; that he has no information as to whether the Ponce cadets have arms at their disposal, though it is rumored that they have rifles and revolvers; that it is not true that he, Toro, on one occasion was asked by Jose Enamorada Cuesta for the key to the armory in order that he, Cuesta, may steal therefrom arms and ammunitions; that he has no idea as to who or how the story was originated, and that, as a matter of fact, though having necessary rifles in the National Guard armory, he has no ammunitions, and could not, in the event of trouble with the Nationalists defend the said armory.

With reference to Jose Enamorado Cuesta, Attorney Toro stated that he knows Cuesta; that Cuesta was a second lieutenant in the United States Army with him, that subsequent to discharge Cuesta was employed by the United States Government in Custom Service in Ponce, but due to some difficulties, Cuesta was asked to resign and therefore Cuesta, to get even, so he stated, joined the Nationalist Party, and became so bitter against America and Americans that he even refused to speak the English language, even when necessary. Here Mr. Toro related the incident during which Cuesta was cited for contempt of court, he having refused to answer former United States Judge Wells in English, when asked to do so. Again referring to Cuesta, Mr. Toro informed that Cuesta is at present in Spain, ostensibly for the purpose of publishing a book. Mr. Toro added that it is rumored that Cuesta is in Spain for the purpose of purchasing arms for the cadets of revolution. Also according to Mr. Toro it was Cuesta who wrote a book concerning military drilling and warfare used by the cadets of revolution. Mr. Toro stated that he is certain that such a book exists, but that he never saw one.

Attorney Francisco Parra Toro stated further that though it is not true that any one sought to obtain from him the keys to the armory situated at Ponce, a private in his company, Pedro Sabater, who is also a messenger in his law office, told him on one occasions, within the past year, that a nationalist named Bonilla asked him, Sabater, to obtain the mobilization plans in the possession of Attorney Toro. The latter stated that Sabater in refusing the request, asked Bonilla as to what use he desired to make of such mobilization plans, and that Bonilla replied, "Oh! just to find out the addresses". Bonilla would not explain to Sabater the meaning of the apparent foolish reply.

Mr. Toro who, as indicated, believes that the Nationalists will sooner or later cause much concern to the United States and insular authorities, is of the opinion that some sort of an uprising will occur in November of 1950, at the time of the National elections. He gained that impression, so he stated, through an item published recently in the local daily paper "El Dia" (The Day), in which all members of the cadets of revolution were requested to call at the local headquarters for instructions concerning the elections. Mr. Toro could not give more specific information on the matter, however.

Mr. Toro stated also that it is rumored that Jose<sup>10</sup> Toro, an attorney in San German, Puerto Rico, is supposed to have in his possession five machine guns to be used by the Nationalists in their revolution. Mr. Toro informed that he knows Toro well, that, in fact, he graduated from the law school at the University of Puerto Rico at the same time Jose Toro did; that the latter, who is not quite level-headed, is alleged to be fanatic in the Nationalist-party movement but that the information does not sound true. Another rumor which does not sound true to Mr. Toro is that the Nationalists have a rifle range in Cidra, Puerto Rico.

Attorney Francisco Farra Toro also stated that he is well acquainted, in fact, friendly, with Edward G. Ramu, one of the Nationalist leaders in Ponce and the Director and Administrator of "El Intransigente" (The Intransigent), a weekly sheet of nationalistic tendency. Mr. Toro stated that, at times, he argues with Ramu concerning the nationalistic doctrines and that quite recently Ramu told him in all seriousness that before striking the Nationalist Army is waiting, and the army of revolution gets to be 5,000 strong and well armed; that, then, the army will proceed in killing Americans and others, and will create such a reign of terror with individual acts of other nationalists, not in the army, that the country will be completely demoralized and that, at the same time, the Fortaleza (the headquarters of the Governor in San Juan) will be taken. Mr. Toro stated that Ramu, then suggested that during the turmoil, the natives in the United States may help the revolutionists. Attorney Toro stated further that on another occasion Ramu told him, jokingly, while pointing to the National Guard armory in Ponce, "This, some day, will be ours."

Attorney Toro stated that he is convinced that the Nationalists will eventually strike; that something ought to be done about it prior to the time the situation becomes more complicated. He stated that he is well convinced, on the other hand, that the Nationalists will never obtain the control of the island but will cause many killings and other serious troubles. He stated that they, the Nationalists,

are becoming bolder and bolder. He mentioned the "nationalist conscription" of January 1936, which was not only accomplished in the light of the day, but was also advertised in newspapers. Mr. Toro pointed to the Agent the headquarters of the Nationalists in Ponce. Tacked to the outer wall there may still be seen a poster inviting all nationalists between the ages of 18 and 25 to enlist in the "Cadets of the Republic".

Attorney Francisco Parra Toro exhibited and turned over the issue of "El Intransigente" of December 13, 1935. The said issue, Mr. Toro stated, was kept by him as he contemplated turning the same over to Charles Horton Terry, the Secretary to Governor Windship, in order that Mr. Terry might be familiar with its contents, that is to say the anti-American propaganda conducted by the Nationalists throughout the island of Puerto Rico.

The issue of the weekly in question, it being No. 347, 7th year, has it that "El Intransigente", directed and administered by Edward G. Ramu, is an independent periodical, defender of the people of Puerto Rico, and was entered as second class matter, January 21, 1930, at the post office at Ponce, Puerto Rico, under the act of March 3, 1979. The weekly paper consisting of only two sheets, contain the pencil notation, in the Spanish language, "It is well, Mr. Terry, that you read this and do something about it, as it is not a joke". The notation was made by Mr. Toro who, as stated, contemplated referring the issue to Charles Horton Terry.

"El Intransigente" is printed in Spanish. Its first article entitled "The National Oath in Caguas" contains therein certain allegations which are said by Mr. Toro to be seditious. It may be explained that Caguas is a small town in Puerto Rico in which the Nationalists had a convention in December, 1935, when the party decided to abstain from taking part in the elections of 1936 and mobilize nationalists, young men in the organization of the "Cadets of the Republic". The article in question contains amongst others the following:

".... Caguas is the first stage of the formal military revolution... Presently the revolution is the only way to honor and glory... Being Puerto Ricans demands, with clear moral exigency, to live and die for Puerto Rico. A smile at the bloody, rapacious Yankee is equivalent to the loss of the most pure essence of nationality.

".... The 'Fortaleza' (residence and headquarters of the Governor) is the seat of the empire... No Puerto Rican will ever go to the Fortaleza, except for the purpose



of overthrowing the empire of Yankee despotism in Puerto Rico... To the regime of piracy and crime maintained by the United States in San Juan, Caguas answers, unanimously, with pride and firm countenance, 'Either will the United States peacefully disoccupy our territory, or the Puerto Rican nation will resort to arms, resolved to die and to kill for the sacred right of sovereignty'.

".... Caguas, you have gathered the solemn vow, the definite oath: Another step and the rifles of revolution will salute with fiery tongues the brownish image of the country which is now being molded.... The nation now enters in its full normalcy.

".... The lot has been cast. One must be either affiliated with the Yankee regime which is despoiling and humiliating us, or with the authentic Puerto Ricans who will go to war against the invader, if the Yankee invader will deny the full sovereignty to Puerto Rico.

".... If the United States will pretend to cover with blood the fields of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of drowning in blood and fire the redeeming nationalism, may the Yankee imperialism be forever condemned by the civilized world.

".... To arms, citizens. The freedom of Puerto Rico reposes in the blades of daggers and in the vindictive fiery tongues of automatics."

The article, according to information contained in the publication, was written by Luis Castro Quesada, who is a leader of the Nationalist Party in Ponce and who is also a writer in "La Palabra", the official organ of the Party published in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"El Intransigente" herein mentioned contains also the "Political Program of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico" found in the second page of the publication. The translation of the program follows:

"The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico solemnly declares:

"That the immediate suppression of the North American intervention is not deferrable and commits itself to call a constitutional convention with the view of establishing

in Puerto Rico the government of a free republic, sovereign and independent, soon after receiving the support of the majority.

"The citizens of Puerto Rico who, worthy of their origin, are fighting for a country independent of all tutelage, must join the Nationalist Party so as to present a solid front against the invader. Their adhesion to other political parties contributes to Puerto Rican disorientation, weakens the national resistance, to the advantage of the North American imperial invasion, ably and systematically directed from Washington, so as to reduce our people to impotency and so that we may be pariahs in our own country.

"Will treat without pity the natives and foreigners who, with or without artifice, may pretend to support, in any manner, the intervention in the land.

"Will put an end to the illusion to convert our country into a North American province ('state', sic), because that represents the voluntary and disgraceful suppression of our international personality.

"Will abolish with all possible means the obligatory system of teaching the language of the invader which disorients and stupefies our young men and women to the grave prejudice of our cultural personality. Will widen the cultural, political and international relations, especially with nations of our origin.

"Under the hard yoke of the North American intervention, a nation of masters, we have been made to become a mass of peones, a rich economical mine for the exploitation of the invading capital.

"We will immediately free the worker from the leadership of disoriented labor of Yankee origin, which, under the suggestive domination of socialism, but without any political definition, and, therefore, the ablest and most efficacious defenders of intervention, has made of him (the worker) the color bearer of the North American flag, under the shadow of which rules this intervention that has converted us into slaves of North American corporations and firms."

Francisco Parra Toro informed, referring to the Political Program of the Nationalist Party herein quoted, that it, the program, appears in every issue of "El Intransigente".

The publication in question reports also "The Resolutions Approved by the Annual Assembly of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico which took place the previous Sunday in Caguas." Amongst other resolutions - the periodical informs - the following were approved:

- "1. Not to concur in the next coming general elections.
2. It will be demanded that the Government of the United States peacefully disoccupy our territory, 'and if denied, the nation will resort to arms' (This resolution was received with clamorous applause and with 'Long life to Revolution!')
3. To amend the regulations in order that the councils in the territory of the enemy (New York and Santa Cruz) may have a representative in the national council.
4. To declare obligatory the ingress in the corps of 'Cadets of the Republic', of all militants in the Party.
5. To authorize the National Council to arrange a loan in the interior and exterior (by means of Bonds of the Republic) for any amount believed convenient."

The bonds in question, as previously reported, and as explained by Attorney Francisco Parra Toro, were issued by the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, to be sold for the purpose of raising funds to finance the party's movement. One of the bonds turned over to Agent DiLillo by Attorney Toro is contained in the Bureau file for possible future reference.

The bond valued at \$1.00 was issued at San Juan of Puerto Rico, November 16, 1930, and the 63rd year of the proclamation of the Republic. It bears the signature of P. Albizu Campos, President; A. Ruiz Morales, Treasurer, and M. Rivera Matos, Secretary General. It is known as the first loan of the Republic and amongst others contains the following: "Five years after the international recognition of the Republic of Puerto Rico, its Treasury will pay to the bearer of the present obligation the sum of one dollar in gold, paid to the Treasury of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to reconstruct the republic." The bond bears the seal of the "Junta Nacional" - the National Council of the Party.

At Ponce, Puerto Rico, Special Agent D. DiLillo interviewed also Captain E. Gotay of the National Guard who could add nothing to the information furnished by Attorney Toro, and who, however, corroborated the fact that the Nationalists in Ponce are gaining strength rather steadily. He too related the various incidents mentioned by Attorney Toro, and he, too, expressed his opinion that something ought to be done to check the movement. District Judges Todd and Sapulveda of Ponce, Puerto Rico, suggested as possible sources of information, informed that they could say nothing specific as to the Nationalist Party movement, alleging, however, that it is a known fact that the Party is organizing itself for no good purpose.

The Mayor of Ponce, Blas Olivera, referred to by Postmaster De Pass of San Juan, Puerto Rico, does not believe that much attention should be paid to this matter. He stated that it is true that the Nationalists in Ponce and other localities in the island are organizing, are enlisting men in the "army of the republic". He stated that the "army" is composed mostly of unemployed who want to have something to do and something to talk about. He stated that if and whenever the members of the "army" are given some employment, they will forget everything about Nationalism. Mayor Olivera stated that it is a fact that the "army" of the Nationalists are parading up and down the streets in Ponce, but that the Nationalists in Puerto Rico are not as bad as, in fact cannot be compared with, the communists in New York City.

According to information received by Attorney Francisco Barria Toro, the most active members of the Party in Ponce are the following:

Jose Esmorado Guesta, Honorary President of Ponce Local Council and member of the National Council.  
Antonio Gonzalez Arona, officer of Angora Insurance Company, and president of Local Council.  
Plinio Graciany, Ponce, Secretary  
Luis Castro Quesada, and organizer, local representative of "La Palabra"  
Enrique Zengotita, Military Instructor  
Edward G. Ramu, editor of "El Intrusigent"  
Balbino Caudal, a writer  
Carlos Rodriguez  
Luis Antonio Coquerel.

It may be noted that the same information as to these individuals had been previously received from Fingerprint Expert of San Juan, Puerto Rico, who conducted a general survey for the San Juan Police Department.

P E N D I N G



1/10/50

NAVAL RADIO

VIA NAVAL RADIO SAN JUAN PUERTO RICO

(TELEPHONED TO CLS COMMUNICATIONS SECTION BY S. K. OF  
NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HOOVER

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
~~SEVEN ARRESTS~~ <sup>PEDRO @</sup> ~~SEARCHING~~ ALBIZU CARRIOS AND SEARCHES HOUSES AND CLUBS  
MADE TODAY NATIONALIST PARTY CASE. BELIEVE ENOUGH NOW FOR INDICTMENT  
BY GRAND JURY NEXT WEEK. HOWEVER CASE OF TREMENDOUSLY SERIOUS MAGNITUDE  
AND EVERYTHING WITHIN POWER OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE DONE TO DEVELOPE ALL  
POSSIBLE LEADS. FOR VARIOUS REASONS LOCAL POLICE OF LITTLE HELP. YOUR  
FILES WILL SHOW I WOULD ASK FOR SPECIAL AGENTS BUT IN MY OPINION OF  
UTMOST IMPORTANCE THAT THREE SPANISH SPEAKING SPECIAL AGENTS PREFERABLY  
OF LATIN APPEARANCE COME HERE BY PLANE IMMEDIATELY FOR COUPLE OF WEEKS  
INTENSIVE SEALED INVESTIGATION TO BUILD UP BEST POSSIBLE CASE FOR PETIT JURY.

SNYDER UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/1/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BTH/20

105-11818-4  
NOT RECORDED  
119 JAN 10 1950

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-11818-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

San Juan, Porto Rico,  
March 14, 1936.

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5  
1236/STJ/MS

Dear Sir:

Re: PEDRO ALBIZO CAMPOS,  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY  
OF PUERTO RICO;  
Inciting Rebellion  
or Insurrection.

On arriving at San Juan, P. R., on March 11, 1936, it was ascertained through an interview had with United States Attorney A. Cecil Snyder that on March 5, 1936, a complaint was filed against seven persons charging violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18, U. S. C., that is to say, Conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to recruit soldiers in armed hostility against the United States Government. A warrant for the arrest of the persons named in the complaint was issued on March 5, 1936, by United States Commissioner Ramon C. Julia of San Juan, P.R.

It was learned that five of the persons charged, that is to say, PEDRO ALBIZO CAMPOS of Aguas Buenas, P.R., President of the Party; JUAN JUARBE JUARBE of the same locality, Personal Secretary to the President; LUIS F. VELASQUEZ of Santurce, P.R., Treasurer of the Nationalist Party; CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ of Caguas, Publisher of "Las Armas" and ERASMO VELASQUEZ also of Caguas, P.R., and an associate of Velez, surrendered to the United States Marshal at San Juan soon after being informed that charges had been filed against them. JUAN ANTONIO CORRETTIER of San Juan, Publisher of "La Palabra", was arrested on March 6, 1936, while the other defendant, PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, a Nationalist Recruiting Officer of San Juan, P.R., surrendered on March 12, 1936. All the defendants furnished immediately after surrender or arrest bonds in the amount of \$10,000.00 each for preliminary hearing scheduled to be had before the United States Commissioner at San Juan on March 19, 1936. It is unknown at this writing whether hearing will be actually had on the date given, or will be postponed.

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It was also learned through an interview had with Mr. Snyder that searches were made on March 5, 1936, of various localities known to be headquarters of Councils of the Nationalist Party, or residences of the Party's most active members. The searches brought to light a large amount of documentary evidence which had not been segregated when the interview with Mr. Snyder was had. The said evidence is being now examined by the two Bureau Agents assigned to the case for possible introduction at the time of trial and disclosure of leads.

Mr. Snyder informed that though Chief of Police Colonel Riggs had been killed by members of the Nationalist Party, he contemplated taking no action within the Federal jurisdiction in this matter, but was compelled to do so by Governor Blandon Windship who insisted that some thing be done in the premises.

For the information of the Bureau it is well to state that according to information received and personal observations made, the killing of Colonel Riggs has been entirely forgotten. What has not been forgotten is the killing of the two confessed Nationalists who committed the murder, by the Insular Police at Police Headquarters, after being arrested. The action of the Police has created a very tense situation in Puerto Rico, where all Americans now are going armed or are accompanied by body guards in the attempt of avoiding being made victims of reprisals.

Two hundred police officers have been added to the force, a squad of National Guardsmen is being constantly kept on duty at the armories to protect the arms stored therein, a short-wave radio set has been installed in every armory so as to assure communications in the event telephone and telegraph lines are placed out of commission by the Nationalists, a general strike has been called in all schools throughout the island for the 18th instant to protest against the arrest of CANPOS and his associates and, in brief, the situation here is regarded to be very serious for Americans.

United States Attorney Snyder now realizes that no Special Agent of the Bureau will be able to conduct an undercover investigation of this matter, unless the Special Agent or Agents are native Porto Ricans. He has requested, however, that a full investigation be conducted in the matter involving violation of the sections of title 18 herein mentioned, which investigation - if to be made in accordance with suggestions made by Mr. Snyder - will require a month or more.



It is not known at this writing when the Grand Jury will act in this matter; while the office of the United States Attorney is now engaged in drafting the indictment, Mr. Snyder informed that in view of the complexity of the case, its importance, the persons involved and other elements, he has written to Assistant Attorney General McMahon at Washington, D. C., requesting that two Special Assistants to the Attorney General be sent to San Juan, to take charge of the case, including the drawing of the indictment.

In addition to the investigation now being conducted by the Bureau Agents, Governor Winship is conducting a separate inquiry of this matter, and, in fact, he has taken steps towards securing the services of Porto Rican detectives in New York and in Detroit, Mich., to be used in an undercover capacity. The Governor has stated that all information secured through the investigation instituted by him will be turned over to Federal Authorities, if pertinent. The Governor's investigation, it seems, is being made on the possibility that CAMPOS might be charged in the Insular Courts with instigating the murder of Riggs.

The Bureau will be advised of any developments which might occur either by radiogram or letter. Every effort will be made towards completing the investigation as rapidly as possible.

Very truly yours,

/s/  
D. DILILLO,  
Special Agent.



March 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am in receipt of a telegram dispatched from San Juan, Puerto Rico, under date of March 5, 1936, over the signature of the Honorable A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, San Juan Puerto Rico, in connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection, which is as follows:

"Seven arrests including Albizu Campos and searches houses and clubs made today Nationalist Party case. Believe enough now for indictment by Grand Jury next week. However case of tremendously serious magnitude and everything within power of Government should be done to develop all possible leads. For various reasons local police of little help. Your files will show I rarely ask for Special Agents but in my opinion of utmost importance that three Spanish speaking Special Agents preferably of Latin appearance come here by plane immediately for couple of weeks intensive sealed investigation to build up best possible case for Petit Jury."

I have directed Special Agents Edgar K. Thompson and D. DiLillo to report to San Juan in connection with this request. Reports covering additional investigation conducted by these Agents will be transmitted to you immediately upon receipt of same.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1936

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RTJ/STJ/20

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-9721-56

EAS:EHG  
62-7721

March 7, 1936.

Honorable A. Cecil Snyder,  
United States Attorney,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated March 4, 1936, in connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection, together with your subsequent telegram under date of March 5, 1936, recording the fact that seven arrests had been made, including Albizu Campos, and that searches of houses and clubs were made in connection with this matter, and wherein you request the assistance of Special Agents of this Bureau for an intensive, sealed investigation to build up the best possible case for the Petit Jury.

I have directed Special Agents Edgar K. Thompson and D. DiLillo to report to San Juan, who will have with them the material mentioned in your telegram under date of March 4, 1936, which material was previously loaned to them at the time of their initial investigation. I have likewise instructed them to afford you every possible assistance so as to bring this case to a successful conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1936

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-14-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB  
admin

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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EAS:ENG

~~62-7721~~

March 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MCMAHON

I am in receipt of a telegram dispatched from San Juan, Puerto Rico, under date of March 5, 1936, over the signature of the Honorable A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Inciting Rebellion of Insurrection, which is as follows:

"Seven arrests including Albizu Campos and searches houses and clubs made today Nationalist Party case. Believe enough now for indictment by Grand Jury next week. However case of tremendously serious magnitude and everything within power of Government should be done to develop all possible leads. For various reasons local police of little help. Your files will show I rarely ask for Special Agents but in my opinion of utmost importance that three Spanish speaking Special Agents preferable of Latin appearance come here by plane immediately for couple of weeks intensive sealed investigation to build up best possible case for Petit Jury."

I have directed Special Agents Edgar K. Thompson and D. DiLillo to report to San Juan in connection with this request. Reports covering additional investigation conducted by these Agents will be transmitted to you immediately upon receipt of same.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 9 1936

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-14-00 BY SP1 BJA-ALB  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAN JOAN, PORTO RICO  
MARCH 18, 1936

DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-14-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB

admin

DEAR SIR:

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PORTO RICO  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THAT  
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS ATTEMPTED TO PURCHASE ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS  
FROM [REDACTED] OF THE ARGENTINIAN TRAIN-  
ING SHIP PRESIDENTE SARMIENTO WHICH SAILED FROM THE PORT OF  
SAN JOAN, PORTO RICO, MARCH 12, 1936, FOR THE ISLAND OF AZORES,  
CADIZ, SPAIN, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE. b7C

THE INFORMATION HAS BEEN CONVEYED TO US BY J.M. CABA-  
WILLAS OF THE U. S. NAVY STATIONED AT SAN JOAN, WHO PERSONALLY  
HAD A CONVERSATION WITH [REDACTED] ON THE  
MATTER. IT IS ALLEGED THAT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS CALLED UPON  
COMMANDER BASILICO, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1936, ON PRESIDENTE  
SARMIENTO AND TOLD HIM IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO OF HIS,  
[REDACTED] OFFICERS THAT THE REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO WILL  
OCCUR AS SOON AS SUFFICIENT ARMS ARE GATHERED; THAT HE,  
CAMPOS, HAD SOME ARMS, BUT NOT ENOUGH; THAT THE ARMS WERE  
BROUGHT INTO PORTO RICO BY MEANS OF AIRPLANE, BUT THAT HE  
NEEDED SOME MORE. IT WAS THEN, IT IS ALLEGED, THAT CAMPOS  
URGED COMMANDER SARMIENTO TO SELL HIM A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF  
ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS. b7C

IT IS ALLEGED THAT [REDACTED] WHO DOES NOT  
SYMPATHIZE WITH CAMPOS' CAUSE, BUT WHO IS FRIENDLY TOWARDS  
THE UNITED STATES, REFUSED TO SELL THE ARMS REQUESTED BY CAMPOS.  
IT IS BELIEVED THAT [REDACTED] WOULD BE GLAD TO  
TESTIFY IN THE MATTER. b7C

RECORDED & INDEXED

THE BUREAU MAY DEEM IT ADVISEABLE TO HAVE [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED THROUGH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND POS-  
SIBLY ARRANGE THROUGH THE SAID DEPARTMENT THE REAPPEARANCE  
OF [REDACTED] AS A WITNESS IF NEEDED.

MAR 30 1936

MAR 20 1936

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IN ANY EVENT THE INFORMATION IS BEING IMMEDIATELY  
CONVEYED TO THE BUREAU AS IT IS BELIEVED THAT IT, THE INFOR-  
MATION, IS VERY VALUABLE.

VERY TRULY YOURS

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dante Di Lillo".

DANTE DI LILLO  
SPECIAL AGENT



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

March 27, 1936.

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department is presently conducting investigation in Puerto Rico relative to the activities of the Nationalist Party and its attempts to incite rebellion or insurrection in Puerto Rico.

b7C In connection with this investigation, information has been received to the effect that one Pedro Albizu Campos, one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party, attempted to purchase arms and ammunition from [REDACTED] of the Argentinian Training Ship "Presidente Sarmiento", which ship sailed from the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 12, 1936, bound for the Azores Islands, Cadiz, Spain, and Bordeaux, France. According to this information, Campos is alleged to have called upon [REDACTED] on Sunday, March 8, 1936, on the "Presidente Sarmiento" and told him in the presence of two of [REDACTED] officers that a revolution will occur in Puerto Rico as soon as sufficient arms are gathered; that he, Campos, had some arms which had been brought into Puerto Rico by means of aeroplane, but these were not sufficient in number; that it was at this time that Campos urged [REDACTED] to sell him arms and ammunition. It is noted that [REDACTED] refused this request inasmuch as he does not sympathize with Campos' cause and is inclined to be friendly towards the United States in this matter.

b7C It is therefore requested that the appropriate officials of your Department make an effort to interview [REDACTED] upon the arrival of the "Presidente Sarmiento" at any of the above-mentioned places relative to the details of his conversation with Campos while at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and to obtain from him complete information as to the itinerary of his present voyage so that he can be readily located in the event his appearance is later required as a witness in any prosecution instituted in connection with this matter. Your immediate attention in the premises will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-14-60 BY SP4BJA-MB  
Admin.

Attorney General.

Not to be sent  
out GTC

File  
GTC

EFE:MC

~~62-7721-40~~

March 27, 1936.

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department is presently conducting investigation in Puerto Rico relative to the activities of the Nationalist Party and its attempts to incite rebellion or insurrection in Puerto Rico.

b7C  
In connection with this investigation, information has been received to the effect that one Pedro Albizu Campos, one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party, attempted to purchase arms and ammunition from [redacted] of the Argentinian Training Ship "Presidente Sarriento", which ship sailed from the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 12, 1936, bound for the Azores Islands, Cadiz, Spain, and Bordeaux, France. According to this information, Campos is alleged to have called upon [redacted] on Sunday, March 8, 1936, on the "Presidente Sarriento" and told him in the presence of two of [redacted] officers that a revolution will occur in Puerto Rico as soon as sufficient arms are gathered; that he, Campos, had some arms which had been brought into Puerto Rico by means of aeroplanes, but these were not sufficient in number; that it was at this time that Campos urged [redacted] to sell him arms and ammunition. It is noted that [redacted] refused this request inasmuch as he does not sympathize with Campos' cause and is inclined to be friendly towards the United States in this matter.

b7C  
It is therefore requested that the appropriate officials of your Department make an effort to interview [redacted] upon the arrival of the "Presidente Sarriento" at any of the above-mentioned places relative to the details of his conversation with Campos while at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and to obtain from him complete information as to the itinerary of his present voyage so that he can be readily located in the event his appearance is later required as a witness in any prosecution instituted in connection with this matter. Your immediate attention in the premises will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-14-00 BY SP4 BJA-MLB  
Admin

Attorney General.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(MAR 27 1936)

(DECODED COPY)

--- NAVY RADIO ---

3 dn v. 40 JUS.

SAN JUAN (MARCH 26, 1936.)

J EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE

WASHN DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. GRAND JURY WILL BEGIN HEARING EVIDENCE NEXT  
TUESDAY. LARGE NUMBER WITNESSES SUBPOENAED. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT  
WILL BE MAILED SATURDAY.

THOMPSON

9-45 AM

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B5A-MLB  
ON 4-14-00  
admin

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 [signature] RECORDED

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 [signature]  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

(MAR 31 1936)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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62-7721-55  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
(MAR 28 1936) A. H. [signature]  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
[signature] [signature]



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/30/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/26, 27, 28/36	REPORT MADE BY: L. A. TUNNICLIFFE
TITLE: PEDRO ALBIZA CAMPOS NATIONALIST ST. AREA OF PUERTO RICO			CHARACTER OF CASE: EXCITING FACTS CONCERNING REPRESSION
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p>It was ascertained that the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena is located on the second floor, 2163 Eighth Avenue, New York City. Another branch from which subversive literature is being distributed, is located at 26 East 116th Street, New York City. Search of said quarters held in abeyance pending further advice from Bureau. Pablo Lavandero located, and signed statement obtained from him, wherein he relates his activities as member of Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico. He says that as officer in the Liberating Army, he had conferences with Campos who urged that every recruit must become well trained in military science, and must procure weapons as soon as possible for use in an armed insurrection against the U. S. Government in Puerto Rico. He denies that he drew lot to assassinate Governor Winship. Lavandero holds Campos responsible for the assassination of Colonel Wiggs.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b></p> <p><b>REFERENCE:</b></p> <p>Letter to the Bureau from Special Agent Dante Di Lillo, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 18, 1936; Bureau letter to the New York Office, dated March 23, 1936.</p>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION NOT RECORDED 119 JAN 6 1950 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:
ROUTED TO:		FILE	

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 BJS/pw

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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Q 11. 100:

Inquiry of letter carriers WILLIAM SMITH and FRANK FRASSE, Post Office Station 1, revealed that considerable mail addressed to the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena is being received at 2163 Eighth Avenue, New York City; that this organization has its quarters on the second floor, adjacent to a dance hall at the above address; that the place is closed during the day, but that there is quite a bit of activity there during the night; further, that two or three men always sleep in, their names being unknown to the said letter carriers. The name of CARLOS VELEZ referred to in Agent Di Lillo's letter of reference, is unknown to the letter carriers, and as far as they know, no mail addressed to this person was ever delivered in care of the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena.

It was further learned that the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena also has quarters at 26 East 116th Street, New York City. This address, upon observation by Agent, appeared to be the place where literature and various revolutionary periodical publications are being distributed. A large placard printed in Spanish was in the window at the above address, inviting all Puerto Ricans to read "La Palabra," an organ of the Nationalist Party, published in Puerto Rico. The placard stated that this paper is a publication of the revolutionary forces in Puerto Rico. A handbill announcing a meeting by the Nationalist Party, to be held at the Park Palace, 5 West 110th Street, New York City, was being distributed to passers-by at the above address. A copy of same was obtained by Agent and is being forwarded to the Bureau with copies of this report. It was noted that thousands of such handbills were piled up on a desk in the said quarters.

Due to the fact that photostatic copies of the affidavits referred to in the last paragraph of Agent Di Lillo's letter have not yet been received from the Bureau, no search warrant has been procured, and in accordance with the suggestion contained in Bureau letter of reference, no further investigation with respect to CARLOS VELEZ will be conducted until otherwise advised by the Bureau.

Mrs. CARLINE G. HIGGS, 515 West 113rd Street, New York City, upon being contacted, advised the writer that about ten days ago, a mass meeting was held at the Park Palace by the Nationalist Party, to protest against the arrest of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in Puerto Rico, at which time Congressman VITO MARGANTONIO made an inflammatory speech, assailing the American Government for not granting independence to the people of Puerto Rico, declaring that Yankee Imperialism has been long abusing the Puerto Rican people by not granting them their deserved liberty. Other speakers at this meeting were Messrs. FORD

62-5764

and ROBERT MINOR, outstanding leaders of the Communist Party who urged the Puerto Ricans to continue their struggle towards securing their freedom from American Imperialists. A collection of money was made at this meeting, and it was stated that this money was intended to be used for the revolutionary fund for liberating Puerto Rico from Yankee Imperialism. Mrs. HIGGS further stated that a fight occurred at the conclusion of the meeting at the Park Palace, which fight was ascribed to the fact that the local Communists who took an active part at this meeting, were injecting their doctrines into the Puerto Rican Nationalist Movement, which was resented by a large group who attended to meeting.

b7C  
b7D The writer arranged with Mrs. HIGGS [REDACTED]  
to attend the meeting at the Park Palace on April 1, 1936, [REDACTED]

Mrs. HIGGS further advised Agent that a few days ago she talked to one CARLOS TORRES, a Puerto Rican who is a taxi driver, residing at 615 West 143rd Street. She said that TORRES told her that he had talked to a friend of BEAUCHAMPS and ROSADO who were recently killed in Puerto Rico; that this friend declared to him (TORRES) that he considered himself lucky to be alive, as he was to accompany BEAUCHAMPS and ROSADO to Puerto Rico for the purpose of assassinating Colonel RIGGS. He said that had he done that, he would most likely have met with the same fate as BEAUCHAMPS and ROSADO.

TORRES was immediately located by Agent and interviewed. He confirmed the fact that the above conversation took place at 145th Street and Broadway, but asserted that he did not know the name of the person who made these remarks to him. TORRES said that this statement was made in the presence of several other persons whose names he did not know. He added that he knows the person by sight who made the aforesaid declaration, and that he would endeavor to ascertain his name and address, and would immediately then advise the writer. TORRES also informed the writer that JIMMY BEAUCHAMPS, a cousin of the BEAUCHAMPS who was killed in Puerto Rico, is presently employed as an elevator-man at 675 West End Avenue. TORRES will again be contacted in a few days for the purpose of determining whether he has ascertained the name of the person who made the aforementioned statement.

b7C On March 27, 1936, accompanied by [REDACTED]  
and [REDACTED] of the New York City Police Department, who have been assisting the writer for some time in the investigation of the case entitled, "Louis De la Fuentes with aliases; Sergio Benkosme (Deceased) - Victim; Murder - Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution," Agent called at 87 Hamilton Place (this address incidentally being the place where BENKOSME was assassinated), and there located

62-576

CARLO JOSE SANTIAGO LAVANDERO, residing with his uncle, Dr. PEDRO M. ORTIZ. LAVANDERO was invited to accompany Agent to the New York Office, which he did voluntarily. A signed statement, consisting of eight pages, was obtained from LAVANDERO, and is as follows; The original of this statement is being retained in the New York Office file.



New York, N. Y.  
March 27, 1936

STATEMENT OF PABLO JOSE SANTIAGO LAVANDERO

I, PABLO JOSE SANTIAGO LAVANDERO, make the following signed statement to Special Agent L. G. Turrou of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, of my own free will, without any threats or promises being made to me, and having been fully warned of my constitutional rights.

I was born on September 13, 1916, at Bayamon, Porto Rico. My father's name is ENRIQUE SANTIAGO LAMARCA, and my mother's name is JESUS L. MARTINEZ. They reside at No. 3 Bogetau Street, Bayamon, Porto Rico. I attended St. Rose Academy, until I reached the sixth grade. I then entered the public grammar school at Loiza, and graduated from the same in 1930; thereafter, I attended St. Rose High School at Bayamon, graduating in 1933. Following that, I entered the University of Porto Rico, taking up a pre-legal course, and attended same until I sailed for New York on March 9, 1936, on the S.S. "SANTO" arriving in New York City on March 11, 1936. I now reside with my uncle, Dr. PEDRO M. GUTIER, at 87 Hamilton Place, New York City, Apartment 7.

Early in October of 1935, PEDRO LAMARCA GARCIA, the leader of the Nationalist Party in Porto Rico, was invited by Mr. MARTIN VANCE WHELAN, the President of the UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO, to deliver an oration at the University Campus in connection with the celebration of the El Dia De la Raza, an annual event. On this occasion, GARCIA, among other things, said that the prevailing immorality existing among the Porto Ricans is due to the imported American System of Government and education. He emphasized that many young girls, due to the above system, have become immoral, often arriving home in a drunken condition. He bitterly assailed the American form of Government, and appealed to the student body to overcome this condition by an armed revolution, calling attention to the virtues and valor of the Spanish race.

As a result of this speech, GARCIA made a profound impression on the audience and his popularity increased rapidly.

P. J. S. L.

Statement of [redacted]  
4/27/36

Shortly thereafter, ALBINO GARCIA delivered another speech over the radio at Maunabo, at which time he bitterly attacked the system of education, charging the American Government with the responsibility of enforcing such a system for the purpose of making the Porto Ricans feel that they are an inferior type of people, so that they would not be conscious of their own powers and virtues in order to fight the things which would be of benefit to Porto Rico and its people, and instead bring about their intellectual and moral degradation.

These utterances of ALBINO GARCIA created a resentment among the group of students who felt that ALBINO GARCIA was characterizing them as "lissies".

This group of students then decided to stage an assembly with a view of expressing their indignation and protests against ALBINO GARCIA, and to denounce him as a persona non grata. In this connection, the Nationalist group of students, which incidentally at that time were in a majority, decided to oppose the convocations of such assembly and the passing of a resolution condemning ALBINO GARCIA.

During that period, it was brought to the attention of the Nationalist group of students, that the Non-Nationalist student group, in order to achieve their purpose, namely, the passing of a resolution condemning ALBINO GARCIA, would resort to all means, even if necessary, to the use of arms.

From information which reached the Nationalist group of students of which body I was a member, the Non-Nationalist group were advised that we also would be armed on the day of the assembly and resist the passing of the resolution that referred to ALBINO GARCIA.

I believe that some of the Nationalist students perhaps, did intend to have weapons with them on the day when the assembly was to be staged. However, I have no direct information as to any particular persons who had such intentions, and as for myself, I can say that I did not intend to have any weapons on me on the day in question.

R. J. J. J.

Statement of Respondent  
3/27/36

The assembly above referred to, was to be staged on the University Campus sometime between the 22nd and 24th of October, 1935. I recall that on the 22nd of October, 1935, I accompanied a delegation of Nationalist students to the office of Dr. JOHN JOSEPH OSUNA, who at that time was the Acting Chancellor, for the purpose of urging him not to allow the staging of such an assembly. We were firmly of the opinion that such an assembly was sponsored as a political scheme by the American Government, and especially supported by the Attorney General, FERNANDO GARCIA, with a view to attacking the integrity of ALBINO CASSO, President of the Nationalist Party, and thereby discrediting the Nationalist movement among the Puerto Rican people.

We informed the Acting Chancellor, that if he should permit such an assembly, he would be held responsible for any consequences that may arise, as we anticipated from rumors prevalent on the campus, that there may be some bloodshed in connection with this assembly. Dr. OSUNA informed us that in view of our expressed fears of the consequences of such assembly, he was not going to permit this gathering. However, we later learned that he permitted the taking place of this assembly, due to the pressure brought on him by Chancellor CHAMBERLAIN, who was considered as a foe to the cause of the Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico.

At about 11 o'clock on the morning of October 24, 1935, this is the hour when the assembly was supposed to have been staged, we noticed a large number of police assembled in and around the University Campus. A few minutes before 11 o'clock, I heard numerous shots. In this connection, I wish to state that the Nationalist group of students at the University, had information to the effect that the police were going to kill some of the Nationalists at this assembly, and when the shooting took place, we all realized that the rumors were true. As a result of the shooting, four Nationalists were killed by the police. Great excitement ensued after the shooting on the University Campus, and most of the students were in the dark as to what actually had occurred.

Shortly afterwards, my father, who knew that I was associated with the Nationalist movement, came to Rio Piedras and told me that my mother was very much alarmed about my safety.

P. J. S. L.

Memorandum of Understanding  
1/27/36

and took a leave to my home. I remained at home for about three days. I returned to the University to resume my studies on Monday, October 21, 1935. During that time I was a member of the Federacion Nacional de Estudiantes, Puertorriquenos. I was elected to that body as an executive member of the organization on its annual meeting. The requirements for entrance in this organization were that one had to be a Nationalist.

CARLOS CARRERA BENITEZ, the then President of the Federacion, delegated me, together with others, to attend the meeting at the Municipal Theatre at San Juan, on which occasion BENITO GARCIA was supposed to deliver an oration. This was on the occasion of the discovery of Porto Rico by Christopher Columbus. I attended this meeting, and in view of my official title in the Federacion, I sat with BENITO GARCIA and others on the stage. On this occasion, BENITO GARCIA spoke for about two hours.

Following the departure of BENITO GARCIA for New Orleans, I continued his studies. I was elected Provisional President of the Federacion. In the course of my Presidency, I visited BENITO GARCIA's home during the months of January and February, 1936, on two or three different occasions, at which times I explained to BENITO GARCIA that Juventud Nacionalista was not in reality a Nationalist organization. BENITO GARCIA then instructed me to inform the leading members of that organization that they have no status in the Nationalist movement, but that in order to be recognized by him, GARCIA, it would be necessary for them to affiliate themselves with the Federacion.

In compliance with such instructions from BENITO GARCIA, I discussed this matter on several occasions with members of that organization, and conveyed to them the instructions given to me by BENITO GARCIA. Nothing, however, resulted up to the time of my leaving Porto Rico for the United States on March 5, 1936.

During the few conferences which I had with BENITO GARCIA at his home, I recall receiving from him the following instructions:

He told me that it was absolutely necessary for all members of the Nationalist Party to become well trained in

P. J. S. L.



Statement of Albizu Campos  
5/27/35

military science and to procure weapons as soon as possible. It was understood that the purchase of these weapons was to be effected through contributions by each individual member. No funds of any nature were given to me by ALBIZU CAMPOS to purchase such arms. It was impressed upon me by ALBIZU CAMPOS that the procurement of these arms was a problem for each individual member.

In my conferences with him, ALBIZU CAMPOS made it clear to me that these weapons were to be used in an emergency, that is, when the time would arrive for an armed insurrection to overthrow the government of the United States in Porto Rico. It was further understood that only commissioned staff officers of the liberating army, appointed personally by ALBIZU CAMPOS, were to be permitted to talk directly to the recruits concerning special orders or important matters relative to the armed insurrection.

During the funeral of the four Nationalists who were killed by the police on October 24, 1935, ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered an eulogy, at which time he addressed those assembled, numbering about five thousand, demanding that they all take an oath and swear that they would avenge the deaths of those killed. It was the belief and conviction of every Nationalist, that COLONEL FRANCIS M. RIGGS, Chief of Police at San Juan, Porto Rico, was actually responsible for the deaths of the four Nationalists killed by the police, and it was learned from a confidential source, of which I am not aware of, that RIGGS was the one who gave the orders to kill.

In view of the oath taken by a large group of Nationalists who attended the funeral of the four Nationalists, it was felt by each member of the party that it was his duty to kill some American holding a high position in Porto Rico, and thereby avenge the deaths of the four Nationalists. No specific orders were given to such members, either by ALBIZU CAMPOS himself or anyone representing him. Each one of us felt that it was our moral duty to perform such an act, in view of the oath taken, and in my opinion, the killing of COLONEL RIGGS was a direct result

P. J. S. S.

Statement of [redacted]  
5/27/66

of the appeal to the Nationalists made by [redacted] on the  
date of the burial of the Nationalists.

I desire to deny emphatically, that I drew a lot  
to assassinate GOVERNOR BLANTON WILSHIP, during a parade which  
was to be held at Rio Piedras on March 5, 1936, and that I left  
Porto Rico for the United States because I feared that I might  
be killed for not having carried out the assassination.

The reason why I left Porto Rico for the United  
States, was due chiefly to the fact that my parents, having  
knowledge of the fact that I was an active and prominent member  
of the Nationalist Party in Porto Rico, were concerned over my  
safety in view of the recent activities taken by the Government  
against the Nationalist Party. At a family gathering, it was  
determined that in order to avoid any embarrassment to my parents,  
and my further being involved politically, it was best for me to  
leave for New York City, where I would join my uncle, Dr. VICTOR  
M. [redacted], with whom I presently reside, and it was further de-  
cided that I was to continue my education in the United States.

I further desire to state that I do not know of  
any location of arms acquired by the Nationalist Party in Porto  
Rico. If such arms are in existence, I was never taken into  
confidence by [redacted] inasmuch as I was considered to be  
only a minor figure in the Nationalist movement. I have no  
knowledge whatever as to the names of persons that would have such  
knowledge, although I am certain that JUAN ANTONIO CORRENTIER,  
Secretary General of the Nationalist Party, and a Director of  
the Nationalist organ, LA [redacted], is in possession of such  
knowledge, inasmuch as he is second in command.

Prior to my return to the United States, I contacted  
Lisa [redacted] [redacted], 24 Brumough Street, Rio Piedras, colored,  
and active in the Nationalist movement, who furnished me the  
address of CARLOS VELAZ in New York City, whom she suggested  
I contact upon my arrival. Shortly after my arrival here, I went  
to 26 East 116th Street, which is the headquarters of the Junta  
Nacionalista, and there I met Mr. VELAZ. I explained to him that  
I was President of the student Federation in Porto Rico and

P. J. J. J.

Statement of [redacted]  
3/27/36

formerly active in the Nationalist movement, and inquired of [redacted] as to the activities of his organization in New York City. He informed me that the organization is functioning satisfactorily. I had no further conversations with him.

I enlisted in the Liberating Army as an officer sometime in the early part of January, 1936. The enlistment took place in the Recruiting Office at Rio Piedras, and the names of the officers through whom I enlisted were THOMPSON and [redacted]. At the time I recruited, I had to sign certain papers, which papers, I understood were to be forwarded to [redacted] for his information.

I desire to state that since my departure from Puerto Rico, I have realized that I have made a mistake in having participated actively in the Nationalist movement in Puerto Rico. I fully realize that the teachings of [redacted] for an armed insurrection in Puerto Rico is not a proper way to acquire independence, but is treason. I have promised my parents as well as my other relatives that I have completely renounced [redacted] and my aim hereafter will be to be a good and loyal citizen of the United States.

I have told everything I know about [redacted] activities in Puerto Rico. I have no desire to conceal anything, and if I can be of any assistance in the future to help expose [redacted], I am ready to do it at any time it is requested of me.

I have read the above statement and wish to say that its contents are true to the best of my belief and knowledge.

*Pablo José Santagata Lavandero*  
PABLO JOSÉ SANTAGATA LAVANDERO

Witnesses on following page:

Statement of [redacted]  
3/27/68

Witnesses:

[redacted] b7C  
[redacted] Shield  
New York Police Department,  
[redacted] Squad,  
Brooklyn, New York

[redacted] b7C  
[redacted] Detective  
[redacted] Squad, Shield  
New York City Police Department.

*L. H. Turron*

L. H. Turron, Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square,  
New York, N. Y.

*P. J. S. L.*



62-5741

It will be noted that this office did not receive a copy of the report submitted by Special Agent Edgar K. Thompson, dated at Washington, D. C., February 26, 1936. The writer, therefore, was somewhat hampered in his interrogation of LAVANDERO, his knowledge of the background of the case being extremely limited.

LAVANDERO was asked, however, if he knew how many members the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has. He said that in his estimation there are presently between five and six thousand members in the party. He also said that a very negligible portion of the membership has enrolled in the National Guard or other military units in Puerto Rico. He said that personally, he did not know of any persons who are today serving in any of the military units in Puerto Rico. However, he expressed the opinion that undoubtedly CAMPOS must have planted some of his men in certain governmental agencies in Puerto Rico in order that he might be apprised of developments, and also to utilize their services for any purpose which he may deem advisable at the proper time.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK OFFICE

Within a few days will re-contact CARLOS TONDES to determine whether he has ascertained the name of the person who made certain statements to him concerning his accompanying BRANCHARD and ROSADO to Puerto Rico for the purpose of assassinating Colonel RIGGS.

Upon receipt of further instructions from the Bureau, will obtain a warrant to search the branch of the Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena at 2163 Eighth Avenue, New York City, in order to determine whether papers, documents, records, arms, or ammunition are located at that address.

-PENDING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5118  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/RS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91 - NAVAL RADIO -

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Joseph	_____
Mr. Keith	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[ DECODED COPY ] (u)

LDN KD 40 GOVT SAN JUAN [ MAR 31 1936 ]  
MARCH 30 1936 (u)  
GVT JUS J EDGAR HOOVER FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. NO DEVELOPMENTS OF IMPORTANCE. INVESTIGATION  
BEING CONTINUED. EVIDENCE SUBMITTED GRAND JURY TOMORROW. PLEASE  
ADVISE PROGRESS NEW YORK INVESTIGATION.

THOMPSON

RECORDED

105-11818-4  
62 4921-60

[ APR 2 1936 ]

[ ] (u)

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-8 BTJ/RS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB  
ON 4-14-00

admin

5/17/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/215  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(APR 1 1936)

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(\* DECODED COPY \*)

-- N A V Y RADIO --

SAN JUAN [MARCH 31, 1936.]

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [REDACTED]

HE HAS MADE STATEMENT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS [REDACTED] THAT SPECIAL  
AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN PORTO RICO HAD ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIM  
ADDING HE CAN PRODUCE WITNESSES TO THAT EFFECT. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR AN  
INTERVIEW WITH CAMPOS TOMORROW MORNING WHEN HE WILL BE ASKED TO EITHER  
PRODUCE WITNESSES OR PUBLICLY RETRACT STATEMENTS. DIRECTOR MAY DESIRE ISSUE  
STATEMENT TO PRESS DENYING CAMPOS' ALLEGATIONS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO INDICATION HAD AS TO ACTION AS PUBLIC OPINION IS  
EQUALLY DIVIDED.

THOMPSON.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MCB  
ON 4-14-00

admin

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(APR 17 1936)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105 11813-5  
62-7721-65X  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
(APR 14 1936 A.M.)  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAMM  
FILE

5/1/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/20  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Boardman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Glavin .....  
Mr. Ladd .....  
Mr. Nichols .....  
Mr. Rosen .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Mr. Carson .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Gurnea .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Nease .....  
Miss Gandy .....

\* NAVY RADIO \*

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[APR 2 1936] (u)

3dn kd 107

SAN JUAN [APRIL 1, 1936.] (u)

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PEDRO <sup>1</sup>ALBIZU <sup>0</sup>CAMPOS. INTERVIEW HAD WITH CAMPOS WHO ADVISED THAT HIS  
STATEMENTS REFERENCE TO FEDERAL AGENTS HAVING ORDERS TO KILL HIM REFERRED  
TO ALL GOVERNMENT AND INSULAR EMPLOYEES AS HE CONSIDERS LATTER AS BEING  
SUBSERVIENT TO AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. STATED HE DID NOT HAVE IN MIND THE  
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WILL RECTIFY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES INTERVIEWED  
BY AGENT(S) GAVE VERY LITTLE EVIDENCE. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

THOMPSON.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4DJA-MLB  
ON 4-14-00  
admin

RECORDED

[APR 14 1936] (u)

125 11818-6  
62 7721-87  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
[APR 14 1936] (u)  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
EXAMIN TWO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 3/1/81 BY SP-8 BTJ/20

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(4-10-36) (u)  
Sol Gen  
Asst. Dir. of Investigation  
Atty. Gen.  
Mr. Tolson



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1936.

Mr. E. K. Thompson,  
Palace Hotel,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION.

Dear Sir:

In confirmation of my telegram dated April 1, 1936, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent L. G. Turrou dated at New York City, March 30, 1936, setting forth the results of investigation conducted pursuant to Special Agent Di Lillo's letter of March 18, 1936.

Additional investigation is being conducted to obtain information whether documents, records, or arms are located at either of the headquarters of Junta Nacionalista Puertorriquena. However, no attempt is being made to obtain a search warrant until such time as advised by you.

There is likewise being transmitted herewith a copy of the hand bill which was distributed in New York City, announcing the meeting of the Nationalist Party to be held at Park Palace, 5 West 110th Street, New York City.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Enclosure #1059509

SPECIAL DELIVERY  
AIR MAIL

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DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 BTJ/ru

105-11118-6

*Noting*

*(14)*

*K*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

62-7721

March 23, 1936.

Mr. D. DiLillo,  
c/o Postmaster,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION.

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation conducted by the New York Office in the case entitled Louis De La Fuentes, with aliases; Sergio Bencosme (Deceased) - Victim; Murder—Unlawful Flight to avoid Prosecution, certain information has been received relative to the activities of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico through a Mrs. Carmine C. Higgs, 515 West 143rd Street, New York, New York.

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of the letter from the New York Office dated March 17, 1936, setting forth the substance of this information.

You are advised that the New York Office has been instructed to recontact Mrs. Higgs in an effort to obtain any additional information which she may have relative to the activities of the Nationalist party in New York City, and to ascertain the location of any papers, documents, records, arms or munitions maintained by the Nationalist party in New York City.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

COPIES DESTROYED 6/7/60 #2

Enclosure #1124175

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-3 BJB/BTS/RIS

LGT:LS  
62-5478

607 U. S. Court House,  
Foley Square,  
New York, N. Y.

March 17, 1936.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-3  
JSL/BJS/2W

RE: LOUIS DE LA FUENTES, with aliases;  
SERGIO BRANCOSE (Deceased) - Victim.  
MURDER--UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID  
PROSECUTION.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of the above-entitled matter, Mrs. Carmine C. Higgs, 515 West 143rd Street, Apartment 43, New York City, a Porto Rican and the widow of an American citizen, furnished to Special Agent L. G. Turrou the following information.

On Saturday, March 14, 1936, a Porto Rican, whose name Mrs. Higgs does not know but who said that he was a member of the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico, called at her house, offering for sale a newspaper called "La Palabra" (meaning "The Word"), dated March 2, 1936, and edited by the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico in New York City. This Porto Rican informed Mrs. Higgs that a movement is now on foot among the Porto Rican residents in New York City to organize an expedition of several thousand men who are to be sent to Porto Rico for the purpose of staging a revolution and for the extermination of the American influence in that territory; that the first acts of this expedition would be to assassinate Governor Winship of Porto Rico and other prominent American government officials of Porto Rico; that the organization of this revolutionary expedition is being directed from Porto Rico by Dr. P. Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party in Porto Rico, who was recently arrested by the militia there. This Porto Rican further informed Mrs. Higgs that funds to aid the Nationalist cause are urgently needed and are being now collected in New York City; further, that regular meetings are now being held at the Park Palace, 110th Street & Fifth

Director.  
62-5478

5-17-36.

Avenue, New York City, at which gatherings a Mrs. Rosado, whose son was killed by the police in Porto Rico, is taking a very active part. An invitation to attend these gatherings was extended to Mrs. Higgs. She was informed that members of the Nationalist movement are now in the process of canvassing the homes of Porto Rican residents in Harlem with a view of inducing them to join the Nationalist organization in New York City, and such membership was also offered to her.

Mrs. Higgs turned over to Agent Turrou a copy of "La Palabra", hereto attached, which she had purchased from the Porto Rican abovementioned, wherein, she said, articles of an inflammatory nature against the American Government are printed. She stated that, from time to time, pamphlets printed by the Nationalist Party in New York City are distributed among the Porto Ricans containing inciting appeals for a concerted insurrection against the American Government in Porto Rico.

Agent Turrou explained to Mrs. Higgs that this office was not, in any way, conducting any investigation relative to the alleged Nationalist propaganda in New York City, and it was indicated to her that we are not interested in the information she had furnished.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau, and no action is being taken in the absence of Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

1 Enclosure.

*D*



March 11, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,  
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of March 6, 1936, pertaining to undeveloped leads pending in Puerto Rico, I desire to advise you that Special Agents E. K. Thompson and Dante DiLillo are presently engaged upon a special assignment in Puerto Rico, which will require their presence there for approximately three weeks. You are authorized to forward to Special Agent E. K. Thompson, c/o the Postmaster, San Juan, Puerto Rico, undeveloped leads in any cases which are now pending in that district. The serials necessary to permit the investigation of these leads should, of course, be forwarded to Mr. Thompson and it is suggested that all necessary data be transmitted by air mail letter.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

cc Mr. Thompson ✓

(Air mail - special delivery)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/1/81 BY SP-5 RJG/STJ/20

*Noted 5  
EKG*

*HW*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1936

Mr. E. K. Thompson,  
c/o Postmaster,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of an undated letter written by Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads of the Rockefeller Institute. This letter was written by him at the time he was attached to the Presbyterian Hospital in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and is addressed to a friend. The identity of "Ferdie", the addressee of this letter, is at the present time unknown.

In some unknown manner this letter came into the possession of Pedro Albizu Campos, who is the leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and it is reported that Campos has frequently referred to it in his speeches as a matter of proof that the Americans are engaged in a war for the purpose of exterminating Puerto Ricans. Information has likewise been received that Campos has forwarded copies of this letter to the Vatican, the League of Nations, the World Court, and to various civilized countries in Europe and throughout the world.

The above is being furnished you for your information.

Very truly yours,

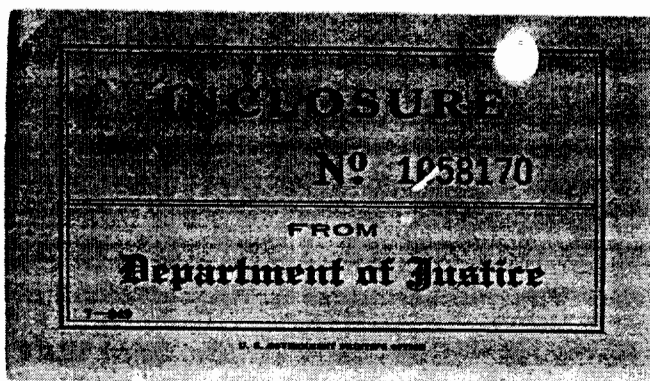
*J. E. Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/81 BY SP-5 [signature]

Inclosure #1058170

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY



COPY

Presbyterian Hospital  
San Juan, P. R.

Dear Ferdie:

The more I think about the Larry Smith appointment the more disgusted I get. Have you heard any reason advanced for it? It certainly is odd that a man out with the entire Boston group, fired by Wollach and as far as I know, absolutely devoid of any scientific reputation, should be given the place. There is something wrong somewhere, probably with our point of view.

The situation is settled in Boston. Parker and Nye are to run the laboratory together and either Kenneth or MacMahon to be assistant; the chief to stay on. As far as I can see, the chances of my getting a job in the next ten years are absolutely nil. One is certainly not encouraged to attempt scientific advances when it is a handicap rather than an aid to advancement. I can get a damn fine job here and am tempted to take it. It would be ideal except for the Puerto Ricans - they are beyond doubt the dirtiest, laziest, most degenerate and thievish race of men ever inhabiting this sphere. It makes you sick to inhabit the same island with them. They are even lower than Italians. What the Island needs is not public health work but a tidal wave or something to totally exterminate the population. It might then be livable. I have done my best to further the process of extermination by killing off 8 and transplanting cancer into several more. The latter has not resulted in any fatalities so far. The matter of consideration for the patients' welfare plays no role here - in fact all physicians take delight in the abuse and torture of the unfortunate subjects.

Do let me know if you hear any more news.

Sincerely

/s/ Dusty

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-14-00 BY SP4BJA-ALB  
Admin

EKT  
2



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FROM: DIVISION #1 & DIVISION #2

1936.

TO: ☐ Director  
☐ Mr. Nathan  
☐ Mr. Tolson  
☐ Mr. Edwards  
☐ Mr. Quinn  
☐ Mr. Tamm  
☐ Division Three

☒ Files Section ☐ Identification Division  
☐ Personnel Files ☐ Statistical Section  
☐ Mechanical Section ☐ Technical Laboratory  
☐ Chief Clerk's Office

SUPERVISORS

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Chambers	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Emrich	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Smith
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Foxworth	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Soucy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hood	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Spear
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Vincent
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lindquist	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Weeks

☐ Typists, Room 4244  
☐ Miss McCarthy  
☐ M \_\_\_\_\_ Room  
☐ Correct  
☐ Re-write  
☐ Re-date  
☐ See me  
☐ Send file  
☐ Please return

*File in 62-7721*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED**

**HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 5/1/81

BY SP-5 FSG/BJS/RLT  
Supervisor.

E. F. EMRICH

63704A	L13996052A	L14030639A	L14080755A	L14430897A	L1468
64694A	L13997121A	L14031017A	L14080822A	L14430966A	L1477
66316A	L13998551A	L14031755A	L14084986A	L14431550A	L1477
67384A	L13998726A	L14052125A	L14085942A	L14434570A	L1477
68435A	L13999468A	L14052730A	L14087891A	L14443376A	L1477
68605A	L13999558A	L14054265A	L14105505A	L14447491A	L1477
71561A	L13999910A	L14054465A	L14105925A	L14448690A	L1481
75510A	L14000181A	L14054489A	L14106264A	L14450252A	L1481
76559A	L14003376A	L14055027A	L14106288A	L14451164A	L1481
77622A	L14006162A	L14055866A	L14106323A	L14451492A	L1490
78378A	L14007159A	L14056739A	L14106326A	L14453055A	L1490
78830A	L14007469A	L14056787A	L14106402A	L14453623A	L1491
79013A	L14008630A	L14056809A	L14106565A	L14456028A	L1493
79371A	L14009748A	L14056823A	L14106582A	L14461199A	L1493
79799A	L14009785A	L14056825A	L14106632A	L14462179A	L1494
79829A	L14010009A	L14056847A	L14106707A	L14462793A	L1494
79902A	L14011836A	L14056863A	L14106971A	L14463155A	L1494
79948A	L14011990A	L14056868A	L14108186A	L14463873A	L1494
81451A	L14014648A	L14058547A	L14109063A	L14464818A	L1494
81615A	L14014857A	L14059200A	L14110586A	L14470379A	L1495
81733A	L14014901A	L14059227A	L14112540A	L14531283A	L1495
82051A	L14016161A	L14062615A	L14113314A	L14531744A	L1495
82560A	L14016699A	L14062966A	L14114218A	L14532282A	L1495
84136A	L14017096A	L14067773A	L14114895A	L14532536A	L1495
84269A	L14017358A	L14069470A	L14134465A	L14533239A	L1495
85795A	L14020801A	L14070246A	L14135402A	L14535293A	L1495
85939A	L14021306A	L14071065A	L14136839A	L14536742A	L1495
86015A	L14021453A	L14071441A	L14137751A	L14539135A	L1495
86693A	L14021501A	L14072115A	L14137808A	L14541009A	L1495
87437A	L14022377A	L14072502A	L14138085A	L14541220A	L1495
88103A	L14022767A	L14072577A	L14139972A	L14548369A	L1495
89791A	L14023197A	L14073295A	L14148265A	L14549201A	L1496
90723A	L14023637A	L14075520A	L14148375A	L14553681A	L1496
91431A	L14023902A	L14075962A	L14153196A	L14554325A	L1496
92063A	L14024531A	L14077751A	L14159131A	L14556796A	L1496
92617A	L14024665A	L14077754A	L14163733A	L14556862A	L1496
92745A	L14025480A	L14078103A	L14165762A	L14568315A	L1496
93969A	L14025526A	L14078135A	L14168726A	L14568954A	L1497
95522A	L14026247A	L14078401A	L14170371A	L14570129A	L1497
99295A	L14026378A	L14078464A	L14173602A	L14572134A	L1497
99718A	L14026555A	L14078467A	L14173853A	L14573253A	L1497
10556A	L14026766A	L14079155A	L14175339A	L14573352A	L1497
10869A	L14027725A	L14079161A	L14178872A	L14575177A	L1498
11494A	L14028459A	L14079181A	L14232524A	L14588851A	L1500
12152A	L14028596A	L14079275A	L14251156A	L14592140A	L1500

April 10, 1936

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/81 BY SP-3

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RJB/BTJ/hzw

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
Nationalists Party of Puerto Rico--  
Inciting Insurrection or Rebellion.

In connection with the investigation being conducted relative to the above entitled matter, I am furnishing you hereinafter for your information, the substance of recent developments reported to the Bureau.

b3  
Rule  
6c

[REDACTED]

Campos has made the statement on several occasions, that Special Agents of the Department of Justice in Puerto Rico had made attempts to take his life and added that he was in a position to produce witnesses to prove his statement. Arrangements were made by Agents of this Bureau in Puerto Rico to interview Campos for the purpose of determining the source of the information on which such statements were based.

On April 1, 1936, an interview was had with Campos, at which time he advised that his statements with reference to Federal Agents having orders to kill him referred to all Government and insular employees, inasmuch as he considers the latter as being subservient to the American Government. He indicated that at the time he made these statements, he did not specifically have in mind Special Agents of the Department of Justice, which point he stated he wished to rectify.

b3  
Rule  
6c

The United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico, has advised that Juan Juarbe will not be included in the proposed indictment. However, in addition to those previously indicated, the following persons are being added to the indictments:

APR 11 1936

P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*[Handwritten signature]*

Memorandum for the  
Attorney General.

- 2 -

April 10, 1936.

Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, military instructor for the Liberating Armies;  
Julio H. Velasquez, assistant military instructor; Felix Fliciano,  
in charge of recruiting in Humacao, and Juan Gallardo Santiago, in  
charge of recruiting in Mayaguez.

Respectfully,

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.



CONFIDENTIAL

\*\* DECODED COPY \*\*

(S) (U)

*Spreads*  
*Emrich*

RECEIVED VIA THE ARMY RADIO

5dn kd GVT JUS PRIORITY

APR 3 1936

SAN JUAN [APRIL 3 1936]

GVT JUS J EDGAR HOOVER FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

PEDRO ALBIZUCAMPOS. GRAND JURY RETURNED TRUE BILL TODAY

AS TO ALL DEFENDANTS EXCEPT FELIX FELICIANO.

E. K. THOMPSON...

5/1/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/ML  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MUB  
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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN JUAN, P. R.

FILE NO.

<b>REPORT MADE AT</b> SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO	<b>DATE WHEN MADE</b> 4-4-36	<b>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</b> 3/11-25/36	<b>REPORT MADE BY</b> D. DILILLO
<b>TITLE</b> "CHANCE" PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORRENTJER, LOUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, PABLO MORENO ROSADO, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, FRASCO VELAZQUEZ, JUAN JARDEL JARRE, THE NATIONAL PEOPLES PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.			<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION
<b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; transform: rotate(-90deg); transform-origin: left top; white-space: nowrap;">                         ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED                          DATE 3/1/81 BY SP-3 [signature]                     </div> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>All persons named were charged in complaint filed before U. S. Commissioner, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 3-5-36 with conspiracy to overthrow U. S. Government and to recruit an army for same person, in violation of Sections 8, 7, and 88 Title 18, U.S.C. Each, after surrender or arrest, file bond of \$10,000.00 for hearing permanently postponed. Outlining evidence, data gathered by Insular Police and obtained through search and seizure by the U. S. Marshal, San Juan. Reporting opinion rendered by U. S. Attorney and facts, information disclosed by inquiry to date.</p> <p>Report of Special Agent E. K. Thompson, Washington, D. C., 2-27-36.                          At San Juan Puerto Rico.                          The title of the case has been changed to include the names of CORRENTJER, VELAZQUEZ, ROSADO, VELEZ, FRASCO VELAZQUEZ and JARDEL JARRE.</p> <p>The report relates investigation conducted by Special Agents E. K. Thompson and D. Dilillo, at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Rio Piedras, Bayamon, Humacao, Puerto Rico.</p> </div> </div>			
<b>REFERENCE:</b> L. T. 118;			
<b>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</b>		<b>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau 5 New York 1 U. S. Attorney, San Juan, P. R. 1		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 20px;">105-11898-4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">                     NOT RECORDED                      119 JAN 6 1950                 </div>	

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-7721-76

The investigation of this case was resumed on March 11, 1936, upon request made by United States Attorney, A. Cecil Snyder, of San Juan, P.R.

United States Attorney Snyder stated that subsequent to February 23, 1936, the date of the killing of Colonel E. Francis Riggs, Chief of the Insular Police, by two members of the Nationalist Party, Insular Authorities at San Juan, began an investigation of the general activities of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, and were able to develop some evidence indicating that the Nationalist Party in general and its moving factors, PIERO ALBIZU CAMACHO and his lieutenants in particular, did conspire to overthrow the Government of the United States in the Island of Puerto Rico, and did conspire to recruit an "army", known as the "Ejercito Liberador" - the Army of Liberation - for the same purpose.

United States Attorney Snyder made available his file pertaining to this matter, making also available a large number of statements procured by the Honorable Benigno Fernandez Garcia, Attorney General of Puerto Rico, Hon. Jesus L. Gonzalez and Hon. Marcelino Romay, District attorney at San Juan, all bearing upon the subject matter. The names of the persons making the statements and the nature of the evidence and information given by them, are hereinafter briefly outlined. It may be noted that all statements are in the Spanish language.

b7C

Insular Police Caguas Puerto Rico:

On January 18, 1936, found in the possession of Mrs. Esmerita Rosado and Manuel Claudio of Caguas, a circular printed in the Spanish language and titled, "Socialists, Republicans, Liberals, Puerto Rican Communists, Brothers in Slavery". He learned that the circular had been printed by Rafael Apellanis of Caguas, who, when questioned, admitted it, turned over to him the original of the circular, and disclosed the identity of the person who had requested the printing of same. The circular, translated into English, reads:

SOCIALISTS, REPUBLICANS, LIBERALS  
PUERTO RICAN COMMUNISTS  
BROTHERS IN SLAVERY.

- - - - -

The revolution is on. We are faced by the Yankee enemy alone to blame for the strained relations between brothers of Puerto Rico.

**DO NOT REGISTER.** The registration established by the enemy is the beginning of the Puerto Rican denigration towards which the Yankees hurl us.

**ARMED REVOLUTION** is the only ballot box of the nation.

**Men and Women---** The army of Liberation awaits you in its ranks with the determination exacted by dignity.

**WAR -- WAR --** Against the invader.

The National Order is controlled by the Power of Plunder.

To maintain the Power of Plunder is to maintain dishonor in every Nationalist home.

The Nation puts upon the shoulders of Armed Revolution the restoration of its rights trampled by the invader.

**THE MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST COUNCIL**  
Clemente Soto Velez, President

Erasmio Velasquez, Secretary.

**NOTE --** Only bona fide Nationalists will be recruited.

He who registers with the invaders is excluded from Nationalist service.

Any Puerto Rican who registers to vote in the elections is a traitor to his country.

**RAFANEL APPELLANIZ, Printer, Manos Divera Street, Caguas Puerto Rico:**

Knows the identity of ERASMO VELAZQUEZ and CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ. The original of the circular herein before mentioned and signed Erasmio Velasquez, was by the latter personally delivered to him with request that he print 6000 copies of it. VELAZQUEZ signed the original in his presence. He, Apellaniz, did print the copies requested which, in accordance with suggestions made by VELAZQUEZ, were delivered to whoever came for them from the local Nationalist headquarters.



With reference to C. SOTO VELAZ the files at the office of the United States Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico, contain the first issue of "Armas", dated Caguas, P.R., March, 1936. The exact date of issuance is not given. The "Armas", a four sheet publication, appears to be entirely devoted to Nationalism. Its Director is given as C. SOTO VELAZ and its Administratrix as Carmen Leonor Rodriguez. Immediately after the title there is contained the saying: "El Derecho de los Portorriquenos esta en las Armas que Posean" - The rights of Puerto Ricans are in the Arms which they possess."

b7C The publication in question was picked up on or about March 2, 1936, by United States Marshal [REDACTED] of San Juan in the office of the Eastern Sugar Corporation, and was by him delivered to the office of the United States Attorney.

An article, appearing on the first page of the publication, translated into English, reads as follows:

#### "GOVERNMENT OF BANDITRY

"We have always maintained that every invader is a bandit and as such wherever he takes root, the Imperialism of banditry arises; for uttering these very words we have already been sentenced to serve three months in jail and for making general statements we have been sued several times. However let it be said Puerto Rico, our dear Puerto Rico for 33 years has become in the hands of the Yankees, one of the most depraved prisons of the world just because of the criminal whim of Imperialism.

"Our dear Puerto Rico, before the Yankee invasion, in spite of the severity of Spain's Government, possessed an economic status such as few countries in the world could boast of, and this is such an evident fact, that the invader in his report to the Yankee Congress could not hide it, to the extent of showing that 90% of Puerto Rican land belonged to the Nationals.

"Today after 33 years of invasion, 90% of Puerto Rican land has become property of Yankee Corporations. Our country did not know hunger, and the national fraternity said this country was one of the most united and definite of the world by virtue of its material disinterestedness.

"Today after 33 years of organized banditry, the country dies of hunger, it is assassinated in the very bosom of justice; the representatives of the press are blackjacked and ridiculed; lynching has gone into effect; old people are attacked; citizens are shot at

because they walk the public road and assassination in cold blood takes place.

"These terrible truths are confirmed by the shooting of a dying man in the Municipal Hospital of Ponce; a young man is black-jacked in this very city in the presence of the chief of police at Police Headquarters; a search of a cafe in Utuado was ordered because the police thought that they might find arms in it; two citizens are assassinated in the most cowardly fashion at Police Headquarters in San Juan; a great number of citizens are arrested, thus violating the rights of citizenship, and the streets are patrolled with orders to kill.

"After such deeds, we repeat with the serenity of a free mind, that we are living under the reign of the most disgusting banditry. The time has come when there are only Puerto Ricans against the assassins who pretend to conquer us through barbarism.

Right and Justice are in the hands of the people. The sacred hour of this unification is at the threshold of the country. Let us welcome it and let us abandon all quarrels which the invader himself has planted among the Puerto Ricans.

"Under the reign of banditry, assassination is the only law.

"Puerto Ricans all, let us go toward the Republic by the mandate of nature herself.

"There is no power on earth that can suppress the voice and action of a country that does not desire to be in slavery".

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Another article in this paper reads as follows:

#### "THE NATIONAL SHAME.

"When Napoleon invaded the national territory of Spain - the whole world knows it -, every Catholic temple became a trench against the invading wave.

"Why does not every Catholic temple in Puerto Rico become a true pulpit preaching against the despotism of the Yankee invader?

"Is there one Puerto Rican so unfortunate that he desires to die as a slave of the North American invasion?

"Puerto Ricans cooperate with arms voluntarily.

"Citizens of Caguas, citizens of Puerto Rico cooperate with arms for your own defense and for the National defense.

"It is more a question of honor than of feed that you should cooperate with arms.

"The dormant consciences of the people feel the stir of armed revolution every time that superior minds enlighten the national conscience.

"The precious lives, all young, carrying in their hands the redeeming pistols of Puerto Rican liberty, assassinated in the University City oblige us not to mention the names of the assassins until we are ready to read the note of condolence before the tombs of the martyrs, whose martyrdom made them into heroes of the Hispanoamerican country.

"Puerto Ricans, the invader has ordered that all those who resist the criminal ambition of Imperialism shall be deprived of life. In the face of this barbarous order, the Puerto Rican nation commands you 'Carry arms in your pockets'. Before the invader, justice can be obtained only in accordance with the collection of arms that you possess.

"This paper will be printed every time that it is necessary for the National Liberty even though the murderous plan of the general of the tyranny should deprive its editor of life."

The "Armas", it appears, engaged in the collection of moneys for the acquisition of arms. In the issue in question, infact, it published a coupon, reading as follows:

Mr. Director of "Armas"

Caguas, Puerto Rico.

I enclose this voluntary contribution as my personal cooperation for the collection of arms.

Fraternally in the Revolution

(Fill and send in this coupon)

b7C  
An inquiry was made concerning this particular matter by Insular Police [redacted] now stationed at [redacted] Puerto Rico. He made a sworn statement as to the outcome of his investigation, from which the following facts of importance are abstracted:

"On March 9, 1936... in Caguas, I visited a printing shop known as "Imprenta Morrell Campos", located on Intendente Ramirez Street, near the corner of Luis Belvis Street, Caguas. I there had an interview with Placido Morrell Campos known by me since many years... From statements made by him I concluded that he was the administrator of the printing shop.

"I asked him if the periodical 'Armas' was printed in his shop. He replied in the affirmative, and when asked as to why the name of the said printing shop did not appear on the periodical, he stated that the name of the shop was omitted as the work in the periodical was of inferior quality. I asked him for a copy of the periodical and he procured one for me.

"From his home situated above the shop and in which the interview occurred, he and I descended to the printing shop. While there CLEMENTE LÓPEZ VILLIZ came in. He started a conversation with me, during which he told me that he was the Director of the periodical and that his wife, Carmen Leonor Rodríguez, was the Administratrix.

"During the conversation CLEMENTE VILLIZ manifested himself against the existence of the actual Government of Puerto Rico and in favor of revolution, and though expressing sorrow for it, he stated that probably brothers would kill brothers, but only in that manner independence would be attained. He told me also that if tomorrow the independence of Puerto Rico would be established and if Albizu Campos would be the president and would not govern with the people, he himself would be against Albizu."

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:

Had occasion to observe, during the registration period, in January of 1936, the local headquarters of the Nationalist Party, situated in the house owned by Rafael Colon, an old residence next to the town hall in Caguas. In the said place he observed a desk with books and papers on it and a recruiting register in which several persons, known to be members of the Nationalist Party, were recruited.

**JULIO CASTILLA, District Chief, Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:**

Personally saw the "Cadetes de la Republica" while performing elementary military drills, in the "Patio" of the house in which resides former Insular Police Corporal Rafael Colon. The said military drills were, to his knowledge, performed twice a week, since October 31, 1935, when he arrived in Caguas, the said Cadets being instructed by Antonio Rodriguez Lopez who is known to Chief Castilla. The Chief has no personal knowledge of the connection existing between Albizu Campos and the Cadets of the Republic. He never heard Campos deliver a speech in Caguas.



JULIO CASTILLA did hear a speech delivered by Albizu Campos at Ithaca, during the early part of 1933. During the said speech Campos said something about the overthrowing of the Government. He, Campos, said that it was necessary to cause the disappearance of the American Government, "The Yankee Imperialism", and to establish the Republic of Puerto Rico. Campos, during that speech, made it understood that the republic might be established by means of armed force.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:

Saw the "Cadetes de la Republica" while receiving military instructions in the rear of the house of Rafael Colon, said instructions being imparted by Captain Antonio Rodriguez Lopez, a chemist and a graduate of the University of Puerto Rico. The Cadets used, for the purpose, wooden rifles. He knows that the Commander in Chief of the Cadets is Albizu Campos, because when Campos goes to Caguas to deliver a speech, the Cadets get into military formation and situate themselves about the tribune from which Campos talks. He knows the Cadets in Caguas by sight, but not by names. He heard Albizu Campos talk from the tribune. Campos referred to the United States Government as a Government of Tyrants, and spoke of the independence of Puerto Rico, which should be attained by any means. Campos did not say "by means of arms". He said "any means".

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:

Has been in Caguas six years. He personally observed a military organization known to him as the "Cadetes de la Republica", engaged in military training in Caguas, under the direction of Antonio Rodriguez Lopez who gave the commands in the Spanish language, such as "Right Face", "Left Face", "Forward", "March", etc. Estrada does not personally know the object of the training, it being generally understood, however, that the Cadets are the soldiers of Albizu Campos. The cadets meet regularly two times a week in their headquarters on Rincón Rivera Street. He does not know the names of the Cadets. He does not know if they have real rifles, knowing, however, that they have wooden ones. Knows location of headquarters in which he has seen many young men. There they take the oath. During the registration period, in January of 1933, there was a black board in the public square, placed there by the Nationalists, upon which it was written, "Affiliated or unaffiliated go by the office to take the oath". There was said on the black board something about recruiting.

He heard Campos on the radio, on one occasion - time not specified - when he said that he, Campos, is an enemy of the Yankees who are exploiters, and that Yankee Government is composed of robbers.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:

b7C

[REDACTED] Was on many occasions in company with [REDACTED] with whom he passed by the house of Rafael Colon, Secretary of the Nationalist Party in Caguas. He observed in the "patio" of Colon's house the Cadets while undergoing military training, using wooden rifles.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:

Personally knows that the "Cadetes de la Republica" get military training in the house of Rafael Colon, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. He does not know the name of the person in charge of the training. He was informed by Jorge Gavillan, a Nationalist employed by Narciso Gandara, a Nationalist leader, that Pedro Albizu Campos is the Commander in Chief of the Cadets. Gavillan said that the Cadets are the soldiers of the Republic and that they would be used in proclaiming the independence of Puerto Rico.

b7C

[REDACTED] was present at the National Assembly in Caguas during December of 1935. He heard the speech of Juan Antonio Corretjer, the speech of a delegate from New York, N. Y., named Velez, and the speech of Pedro Albizu Campos.

b7C

He [REDACTED] does not remember the exact words spoken by Campos but can give the substance. Campos said that the Nationalist Party would not participate in the elections and that, if necessary, the elections would be boycotted by means of arms. Campos, in referring to Chief of Police Riggs, said that Riggs was one of the Chiefs in Puerto Rico, and that it would be well to do away with his life and the lives of the Yankees. Campos said he was leading a Party in Puerto Rico having for object the independence of the island, which independence, if not acquired in one manner would be acquired otherwise. Campos added that it would be well to have armed forces in Puerto Rico, so that the Government would be compelled to call out the National Guard and the Army, which would avail them, the Nationalists, the opportunity of raising the question of independence in international circles. Campos said that they, the Nationalists, should recruit young men who had been in the party at least one year and that, in addition, the recruit should be twenty-one years of age and known by other members of the Party. Campos said that the said young men be recruited so as to proclaim, in the future, the Republic of Puerto Rico.

b7C [redacted] personally saw a poster where Colon resides, saying "Military Training Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 P. M. " [redacted] knows a young man who was a member of the Nationalist Party and who resigned at the suggestion of his mother, after the Rio Piedras incident, as he did not want to be "meat for the cannon".

b7C [redacted] Insular Police, Caguas, Puerto Rico:

b7C [redacted] knows that the Cadets of the Republic have been drilling in Caguas for the past three years and knows that they have a club in the house of Rafael Colon. [redacted] was present at the National Convention held in Caguas in December of 1935. Campos made a speech there during which he said that Chief of Police Riggs was a tyrant; that the Nationalists would not participate in the elections and that Nationalists would use armed force for the purpose of overthrowing the American Government. [redacted] heard some Nationalists say that CAMPOS was the president of Puerto Rico and that the future capital of the Island would be Aguas Buenas.

b7C [redacted] Again referring to military training afforded the Cadets [redacted] stated that the commands were given in Spanish; that the Cadets were trained in marching and in shooting. [redacted] could not say if the Nationalists had a recruiting office. He seemed to know, however, that Campos is the Chief of all the Cadets.

b7C [redacted] Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico:

[redacted] is acquainted with Emilio R. Camp, the owner of a small coffee house located at No. 17, Pasaje Matienzo, San Juan. There, during January and February existed a recruiting office. There was a poster urging the enlistment in the Army of Liberation. There was a colored boy in charge. There was a small table and on the side of it there was a Puerto Rican flag. The boy in charge made certain that the persons enlisted properly.

b7C [redacted] had a conversation with ROSARIO the very day the recruiting period came to an end. ROSARIO told him that it was not necessary to have any particular prerequisite in order to be recruited, but the enlisted man was to be willing to put on the uniform of the Army of Liberation, consisting of white trousers, black shirt and white cap.

b7C [redacted] observed on three different occasions the cadets congregated in the vicinity of No. 17 Pasaje Matienzo from which place in military formation, they proceeded to Liberty Square or to the square in the vicinity of the Railroad station where they, the cadets, under instructions of ROSARIO, their Captain, were given military training. On the three occasions [redacted] counted 22, 16 and 20 young men respectively.



b7C

[REDACTED] asked ROSADO whether it was necessary to collect money necessary for the organization of the army. ROSADO told him that the very day he had attempted to collect money for said purpose, he ROSADO, was ordered by a committee of Nationalists not to do so. ROSADO said that if, however, a member of the Army of Liberation desired to assist financially, he could do so. The detective did not inquire as to the purpose of the army.

RAMON MARTINEZ CHAPEL, District Chief, Insular Police, San Juan, P.R.

Knows of the existence of a military organization known as the "Cadetes de la Republica", members of which, not visibly armed, dress in white trousers, black shirt and white caps. The Cadets have Captains, lieutenants, sergeants and officers. He saw them once or twice in military formation in the cemetery of San Juan. He knows Albizu Campos and whenever he saw him with the Cadets, Campos commanded them, as if he were a colonel or a general. On one particular occasion, when a troop of cadets entered the Cathedral, and, thereafter, when the troop marched towards the cemetery, he heard Campos giving commands in the Spanish language, thus: "March", "Front", "Rest", etc.

CHAPEL never saw the cadets performing other military drills and does not know the identity of the officers in charge.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Personally saw the recruiting station situated on Calle Matienzo in January of 1936. There was a Nationalist flag; there was a mark on the wall indicating the necessary height of the person about to enlist; there was also a collection box with a paper attached to it, reading, "Give your donation in order that arms for the Army of Liberation might be purchased", or words to that effect.

b7C

[REDACTED] knows that the said recruiting station was in the store of PABLO ROSADO who is the Captain of the local company of the Army of Liberation. He knows that persons desiring to enlist had to fill out some sort of papers and had to be measured.

b7C

[REDACTED] observed that later on the paper regarding donation was changed to read, "Help with your donation the Army of Liberation".



b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Personally saw the recruiting station located on Pasaje Matienzo, but does not remember the date. He saw there a man, known to him as PABLO MARRERO, a Captain of the local company of the Army of Liberation, engaged in enlisting young men. The recruiting station was open four or five days. In the station there was a coin box for the collection of money. The men who enlisted filled out some sort of paper and were made to take an oath.

b7C

[REDACTED] observed during the recruiting period some thirty cadets, led by MARRERO, marching down the street. The cadets were dressed in white trousers and white shirt. They carried the Nationalist flag and a black standard with some sort of insignia in the middle of it.

ANGEL PEREZ SEGARRA, Chief, Insular Police, Puerta de Tierra, P.R.:

Saw on several occasions a company of cadets commanded by one Pedro Rodriguez performing military exercises in San Juan. He saw another company drilling behind the Capitol building. On another occasion he saw a parade of the Cadets in Barrio Obrero led by Campos. There were about 700 men in military formation formed into companies. The Cadets were reviewed by Campos and all gave him a salute. On one occasion he heard Campos make a speech in which he said he was going to make the Yankees disappear from Puerto Rico by means of force and to this end he ordered the general recruiting.

Some time ago Campos led a mob of about 800 or 900 men in an assault on the Capitol Building where he made an address in which he threatened to overthrow the Government and to cut the necks of the Senators and Representatives.

PEREZ SEGARRA saw the recruiting office in Pasaje Matienzo. He informed that the Basso brothers are colonels in the Aviation section of the Cadets of the Republic and when the Nationalists killed at Rio Piedras were buried, they flew over the cemetery and dropped leaflets and a Nationalist flag.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Sumaco, P. R.:

Heard Campos speak in San Juan, June 23, 1934, on Baldorioty Square, when he said that each Puerto Rican home must be an arsenal for arms, so that when the Puerto Ricans are attacked they may attack those who wished to invade them such as the Americans or Japanese. He saw the cadets perform military drills and on one occasion saw Campos leading a company of them to Mass in the Cathedral in San Juan. He personally knows of the recruiting office opened in Pasaje Matienzo in San Juan, in the store of Pablo Marrero which had a sign saying something about recruiting for the Liberating Army.

RAFAEL MARTINO TOYO, Barrio Obrero Calle 17, 168 Ave. Remach,  
Santurce, P. R.:

Was present in the cemetery at Santurce on Monday, February 24, 1936, burial of Rosendo and Bonsharp, and heard Campos speak. Campos said that it was not important that these two had fallen, as later many others would fall in defending the country; that the men at Rio Piedras were the true defenders of the case of Puerto Rico; that the true defender had to die with his face forward without fear; that when one felt himself to defend the country he would have to die bathed in blood, but this was nothing as little by little they were going to gain the land and free it from Yankee control. He heard the speech very clearly as he was close to the speaker.

He also knows that there was a recruiting station at 24 Bolivar Street in Santurce and that many women and girls went there and the office was used for the purpose of recruiting soldiers for the nation. There was displayed a sign which stated that all good Nationalists and all good Puerto Ricans had to join that regiment, to be defenders of the country and to swear for the true country, independence and other things.

MARTINO TOYO, verbally reiterated the statements to Assistant U. S. Attorney Ortiz Toro at San Juan, P.R.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Calle Tranquilidad, Santurce, P.R.

Knows only that he saw an office in Pasaje Matienzo, San Juan, the said office being equipped with a table behind which was seated a young man about 22 years of age who was writing in a book.

ANGEL MANEZ MARTIN, Calle 9, Ave. pl Barrio Obrero, Santurce, P. R.:

Was at the funeral of the Nationalists killed at Rio Piedras and heard Campos speak and ask followers present to swear vengeance against all despots, all tyrants of the colony. Campos said it was necessary to revive the Puerto Rican conscience to free this country from the North American despotism. Campos said if the regime attacked the defenders of the country using arms, they would have to use arms to repel the aggression. He said, "If four men faced 70 police officers, how much you all could do if you were well armed". He said, "Raise your hands and swear vengeance against the assassins of our Nationalist Chiefs". He also said, "We swear to elevate the liberty of the country some day".

MANEZ MARTIN verbally reiterated the statements to Assistant U. S. Attorney Ortiz Toro at San Juan.

DOMINGO BENIAMINO, Captain of the Insular Police at Rio Piedras:

Has been stationed in Rio Piedras for two and a half years and personally known that the Nationalists have one company there of the Cadets of the Republic who perform their drills behind the electric light company plant. They formerly used to drill on the property of the White Star Bus Company. The colonel of the Cadets was Ramon S. Pagan who was killed at Rio Piedras. After his death the Nationalists organized more companies; that is recruited more people. The Nationalists opened a recruiting office on Braumbaugh street with a sign reading "Recruiting office for Cadets of the Republic". He heard Campos speak of destroying the U. S. Government and setting up a Republic.

BENIAMINO was told by a friend that Luis Velasquez had said that the Cadets of the Republic would be taken some day in the early morning to various towns in the Island for the purpose of capturing the National Guard and Police Buildings and to seize the arms stored therein, after which the Republic would be declared. The home of Isolina Rondon in Rio Piedras was the place where the recruiting office was maintained.

SALVADOR G. LOPEZ de AZUA, District Chief and Inspector, Insular Police, Bayamon, Puerto Rico:

Personally knows Edmundo B. Fernandez of Bayamon, a principal Nationalist leader in his district. He personally saw and handled fire arms Fernandez has in his home, consisting of various revolvers of different caliber and a Remington shot gun.

He has seen the Army of Albisu Campos in various parts of the Island; men with white trousers and black shirts. The Bayamon troops are commanded by Juan Alamo Diaz y Ongay a druggist who ranks higher than a colonel. He knows Diaz y Ongay very well and he has talked to him on several occasions about Albisu Campos.

In Bayamon the Nationalists met in the house of Attorney Alamo and in the house of Edmundo Fernandez.

He has heard within past year various speeches made by Campos at Bayamon. Campos said that it was necessary to rise against the Government using arms. He quotes Campos as saying: "This country is ours and we must conquer it by any means, using arms or reason, by law or any other manner which might be necessary. It does not matter if blood is shed, while one falls others will rise in holocaust of the country."

RAFAEL IGARAVIDEZ, District Chief, Insular Police, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico:

Knows of the existence in Mayaguez of a military organization known as the "Cadetes de la Republica". a branch of the Nationalist Party of which Pedro Albisu Campos is the leader. He saw the Cadets on various occasions and in different locations in Mayaguez,



while undergoing military training, under the direction of uniformed officers, said to be Orlando Solon and Miguel Vazquez. He does not know who is the Commander in Chief of the organization, but rumors and newspaper accounts indicate that the Commander in Chief is Pedro Albizu Campos.

ICARAVIDEZ does not know if the organization has arms. On the evening of October 24, 1935, the Nationalists had a reunion in Mayaguez, in their headquarters on Mamos Rivera Street. He received information that during the meeting a man had been designated to go to Rio Piedras to kill Chief Beniamino. He made arrangements to guard all roads going out of Mayaguez and some of his officers at about 12 o'clock, arrested in the railroad station Abraham Valentin Hernandez who had in his possession a package containing three revolvers, a pistol and two boxes of cartridges. The chief asked Hernandez, "What do you need those arms for? What is your name?", and he said, "Abraham Valentin. I am a Nationalist. We suspected that our club would be raided, and took the arms from there to conceal them in my house." The Chief added, "I asked him where he lived and he replied that he lived on Church St. which is in the opposite direction of the railroad station. I said, 'Good night! If you live on Church St., how is it that you were going in the direction of the railroad station?' He said, 'Because I was taking a walk to fool the police. We, the Nationalists, say the truth, always.'"

b7C

[REDACTED] of Insular Police, Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico

Knows the residence of PEDRO ALBUZU CAMPOS. He has personally observed that he is called upon by many persons whose identities are unknown. He has also personally observed that the residence of Campos is being continuously guarded by persons who are allegedly armed with revolvers. He did not see the revolvers, however. He knows that the guards number from 12 to 15 who are moving about the grounds and around the house, as persons engaged in guarding any property, do.

b7C

[REDACTED] knows that attempts were made to build a landing field in the vicinity of Campos' residence, but the terrain would not permit it and the idea was discarded.



b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Arecibo, P. R.:

Knows the Cadets of the Republic drilling in Arecibo and Santana, a section of Arecibo. There are two companies there of about 70 men, one company being under the command of Captain Luis Diaz and the other under the leadership of some unknown person. The Cadets have not been drilling for some time. They formerly performed military drills such as marching in close order, etc. In Arecibo there are some individuals who do not drill the Cadets but who give them military instruction in the afternoons. There is no Nationalist club in the city and if meetings are held they must meet in the home of Luis Diaz.

He heard Campos make a speech once in Arecibo in which he made charges against the National City Bank, and said that the American Government should be overthrown, and Yankee imperialism destroyed.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Arecibo, P. R.:

Knows that there are two companies of Cadets of the Republic in the city, one is from the city and the other is from the suburb of Santana. Luis Diaz is the captain of the company in Santana and a Mr. Hegron is the leader of the company in the city proper. On September 23 he saw both companies marching in the city before they left in automobiles for Lares where a celebration was going to take place.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, P. R.:

Knows that recruiting was carried on in Ponce in a store near the Catholic Church; that there was a table and some chairs there and the persons around the table called for all Independents to come and inscribe. He found out that the recruiting was for the Nationalist Party and for the Liberating Army and that to his belief this enlistment was a sort of protest and rebellion against the coming registrations which the Nationalists had decided not to participate in. He does not know the purpose of the Liberating Army but it has been rumored that the Nationalists have a group of men who will attempt to kill the police throughout the Island as revenge for the Rio Piedras affair on some occasion, when the police are busy with an emergency, such as a strike, registration day or election day.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, P. R.:

Knows that about a month prior to March 1, 1935, the party opened a recruiting station on Giorgetti Street. He personally saw the station and a poster placed outside of it.

In talking to Felix Feliciano, a Nationalist leader, the latter said that they were enlisting there, members of the party to create an army. They used to undergo military training north of the Catholic Church in Utuado under the command of Juan Adal, an employee of the Central Puerto Rico. Training now discontinued. Oscar Campos speak about necessary preparation to attack the tyrant, the American Government and he urged armed uprising against the Government.

On November 22, 1950, at a meeting, Clemente Soto Velez, said the Rio Piedras incident was premeditated by Riggs and other Yankees in Puerto Rico.

JOSE M. DE LA ROSA, Chief, Insular Police, P.R.:

Known that there was a company of cadets of about 40 men in Loiza which used to drill at night. The cadets wore black shirts, white pants and a white cap with a black border. For the past three or four months this company has not drilled at all. He does not know who the Captain in Loiza is but Arturo Walker is a prominent Nationalist leader. Albizu Campos is said to be the supreme head of the cadets. He heard Campos make an address in Aguadilla about three or four years ago.

At the office of the United States Attorney in San Juan exists also as possible documentary evidence, the entire set of "La Palabra", which has been described in previous reports submitted; a bond issued by the Nationalist Party and payable five years after the declaration of independence, and the original photograph of the recruiting station set up on Pasaje Matienzo, San Juan, taken by Harwood Hull of the Associated Press, stationed at San Juan, through whom it would be introduced as evidence if necessary. The photograph and the bond herein referred to were also previously described.

United States Attorney Snyder informed that, based on the evidence herein before outlined, he decided to institute prosecution against the following persons:

PEDRO ALBUZU CAMPOS, President, Aguas Buenas, P.R.  
JUAN A. CORREIA, Secretary, San Juan, P.R.  
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, Treasurer, San Juan, P.R.  
PASLO MORENO RODRIGO, Recruiting Officer, San Juan, P.R.  
CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, Director of Arms, Caguas, P.R.  
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, Nationalist leader, Caguas, P.R.  
JUAN JUANES JUANES, Secretary of CAMPOS, Aguas Buenas, P.R.

b7c

In accordance with the opinion rendered by the United States Attorney, on March 4, 1936, United States Marshal [redacted] of San Juan, appeared before U. S. Commissioner [redacted] in San Juan and filed a complaint charging the persons herein mentioned with violation of Sections 86 - 6 and 7 of Title 18, U. S. C., that is to say that they conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together to overthrow the Government of the United States, and to have, from on or about January 7 to on or about Jan. 29, 1936, conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together to open at San Juan, Porto Rico, and other cities and towns in the Island of Porto Rico, certain recruiting stations for the purpose of enlisting men with the intent of overthrowing the Government of the United States.

A warrant for the arrest of the persons named in the complaint was issued on March 4, 1936, and on the following day, upon being informed that such charge had been filed, CAMPOS, VELAZQUEZ, SOTO VILLER, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ and JUANBE JUANBE surrendered to the United States Marshal and upon furnishing bail fixed at \$10,000 were released pending preliminary hearing set for March 19, 1936. JUAN A. CORNETT, on the other hand, was taken into custody on March 8, 1936, and he, too, having furnished bond was released.

PABLO MORRENO ROSADO surrendered to the United States Marshal on March 12, 1936, and was released on the same date when he furnished the required bond of \$10,000, pending hearing. It may be stated that no hearing was had on March 19, it having been postponed, by agreement, to April 2, 1936.

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United States Attorney Snyder informed that upon instituting prosecution, considered it to be of great importance to procure warrants for the purpose of searching the premises of the most important leaders and Nationalists clubs, mentioned in the statements made by the Insular police officers. For the purpose a number of search warrants were obtained and a number of searches were made. Some of the searches disclosed valuable evidence which evidence was selected by Agents for the purpose of introduction at the time of trial and for possible leads.



b7C A warrant was issued on March 3, 1936, authorizing the search of a certain described house located at Calle Rivera 1, in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, and the seizure therefrom of books, printed forms, cards, documents and other articles intended for the use of committing a violation of Sections 7, 8 and 30 of Title 18, P. R. Criminal Code. The warrant was issued on supporting affidavits made by [redacted] Marshal, [redacted] of San Juan and [redacted] of the Insular Office, stationed, respectively, at Caguas, Rio Piedras and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

b7C A search was made of the locality described in the warrant on March 5, 1936, by U. S. Deputy Marshal [redacted] accompanied by [redacted] of the Insular Office of Mayaguez.

b7C Copy of the warrant and a receipt of the property seized were given by Deputy Marshal [redacted] to Mr. Pedro Santiago in charge of the house at the time of search.

A large assortment of papers, books, identification cards, one saber, one rifle, four signal flags, assortment of used targets, one bomb, one revolver, a battalion insignia were found by the searching party in the house described in the warrant. The books and records and the said articles, now in the office of the U. S. Attorney at San Juan, were examined and the following articles and papers in the Spanish language were selected as possible material evidence in the case.

- 1.- Typewritten circular letter headed "Cadetes de la Republica - Compania de San Juan de Puerto Rico", issued and signed by Captain Julio E. Velazquez, Dec. 5, 1934 and addressed to Luis Mojica, President Nationalist Municipal Council, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, reading in part "By order of the Commander in Chief of the Army 'Cadets of the Republic', Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos, I send you these copies of Military Tactics in order that you personally deliver same to the captain of the Corps in your city. Insist that he sign the receipt attached hereto in order that you may return the same to me by mail. At the same time you will inform him that these regulations be immediately put into effect, following the instructions closely without altering same."
- 2.- Typewritten copy of "Rules of Tactics for the use and benefit of the corps of Cadets of the Republic, compiled by the Captain of the Company of San Juan by order of General Headquarters.....Capt. Julius E. Velazquez". The rules in question detail, in fact, on military instructions, drills etc., including the proper handling of the rifle, unloaded.



3- Typewritten circular letter headed "Cadetes de la Republica-Compania de San Juan de Puerto Rico", issued and signed by Captain Julio H. Velasquez, December 12, 1934, and addressed to Luis Mojica, President, Nationalist Municipal Council, Mayaguez, P.R., reading in part: "By Order of the Commander in Chief of the Army 'Cadets of the Republic', Mr. Pedro Albizu Campos, I send you these copies of Military Tactics in order that you personally deliver same to the Captain of the Corps in your city. Insist that he sign the receipt attached hereto in order that you may return the same to me by mail. At the same time you will inform him that these regulations be immediately put into effect, following the instructions closely without altering same".

4- Typewritten copy of the Second Part of "Rules of Tactics for the use and benefit of the corps of Cadets of the Republic, compiled by the Captain of the Company of San Juan by order of General Headquarters....Captain Julius H. Velasquez". The rules in question dwell further on military instructions, drills etc., including the proper handling of firearms and bayonets.

5.- Typewritten questionnaire containing forty questions and answers, prepared - but not signed - by Captain Julio H. Velasquez, pertaining to military instructions and particularly to the use of rifle, automatic rifle, machine gun, mortars and grenades.

6.- Carbon copy of typewritten circular letter signed by Captain Julio H. Velasquez and addressed to the President of the Nationalist Municipal Council, Mayaguez, P. R., to be delivered to the Captain of the local company of Cadets of the Republic, asking contribution of \$1.00 to defray expenses incurred in the preparation and distribution of information and military instruction hereinbefore mentioned.

7. - General Order No. 4 issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 15, 1935, and signed by Captain Julio H. Velasquez, requesting that the Cadets of the Republic go through a dense training - not less than three times per week - so as to be prepared for a national demonstration to be had April 16, 1935. The order informed that the General Inspector, Aguedo Rivas Medina, and his Adjutant, Captain Julio H. Velasquez would inspect all Cadets corps at least once a week.

8.- Special Order No. 14, issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, P. R. September 7, 1935, signed by Captain Julius H. Velazquez, concerning the improper conduct of Captain Escanella of Mayaguez.

9.- General Order No. 16, issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 7, 1935, signed by Captain Julius H. Velazquez, informing of the abolition of the office of Inspector General, his duties to be assumed by the Chief of Instructions, R. Ortiz Pacheco.

10.- General Order No. 17, issued by General Headquarters of Instructions, San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 10, 1935, signed by Captain Julius H. Velazquez, requesting the Cadets of the Republic to prepare themselves for the National celebration at Iares, Puerto Rico, to be had September 23, 1935.

11.- General Order No. 3, issued January 7, 1936, reading:  
"Art. 1- In accordance with the law approved by the Sovereign Assembly recently held in Pagan, by virtue of which the obligatory service was decreed, it is ordered, by the present, the General Recruiting of all Nationalists above 18 years of age.

"Art. 2- The recruiting will begin on January 7, 1936, at 9 A. M. and will continue without interruption for 15 days, or until January 22, 1936, at 6 P. M.

"Art. 3 - In each station there will be appointed a recruiting officer who, in turn, will appoint necessary subalterns to realize the recruiting and who will work in perfect harmony with the corresponding Municipal Council which will furnish all means necessary to the compliance of his General Order.

"Art. 4 - The recruiting officer will have the office enlistment card filled out and will take the signature and post office address of the recruit in a loose leaf book to be opened by the president of the Municipal Council and the recruiting officer.

"Art. 5-The recruiting officer will personally forward the office enlistment card to General Headquarters and will retain in his possession the loose leaf book of recruits specified in Art. 4 of this order.

"Art. 6-The recruiting officer will ask the corresponding Municipal Council that a committee of the said council be present during the entire recruiting period.

"Art. 7- In the city wherein there is already organized the Liberating Army, there will be named a recruiting officer - preferably the actual commanding officer of the company already organized - provided the said commanding officer is capable to assume the duty of recruiting officer. In the city in which the army has not already been organized, there will be preferably named as recruiting officer the president of the Municipal Council if capable of discharging the duty.

"Art. 8- The appointment of the recruiting officer will be made by the Commander in Chief.

"Art. 9- All nationalists, men and women, over 18 years of age will be recruited. However, in the case of the women, there will be set a special and exclusive period, taking into account the respective municipal situation. Whenever possible there will be a committee of women during the recruiting of women.

"Given at San Juan de Puerto Rico, Jan. 7, 1936, the 68th year of the proclamation of the Republic.

"By order of the Commander in Chief, and Chief of Instructions, R. C. Pacheco.

"Julio R. Velazquez  
Commander of Infantry,  
Adjutant of Chief of Instructions".

12.-Large quantity of blank Enlistment Cards reading:

Liberating Army  
General Headquarters  
San Juan de Puerto Rico  
Office Card

\_\_\_\_\_ Division

Brigade No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Born at \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ in. \_\_\_\_\_

Residence; \_\_\_\_\_

St. City \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Color \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of entry \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
Attached to \_\_\_\_\_ Company of the \_\_\_\_\_ Battalion  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment of Infantry  
Military Oathery upon entering \_\_\_\_\_

Promoted to \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_  
" to \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_

Military specialty \_\_\_\_\_

Discharged the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Cause \_\_\_\_\_

The commanding officer of Company \_\_\_\_\_ certifies  
that the discharged maintained a \_\_\_\_\_ discipline  
and a \_\_\_\_\_ service.

He has been given a \_\_\_\_\_ discharge by the Corps of  
Cadets of the Republic.

Certified \_\_\_\_\_



- 13.- Copy of notice to all nationalists of Mayaguez, issued by the Mayaguez Municipal Council per Orlando Colon Leyro, Secretary, urging all nationalists to enlist in the Liberating Army at No. 27 Muñoz Rivera Street, Mayaguez, from Jan. 7, 1936, at 9 A. M. to Jan. 22, 1936, at 12 midnight, by applying to either Juan Callardo or Orlando Colon Leyro.
- 14.- Special Order No. 20 issued and signed Jan. 7, 1936, by Capt. Julio M. Velazquez, San Juan, P. R., by which Juan Callardo Santiago, in recognition of his loyalty, discipline, bravery and patriotism, was appointed Recruiting Officer at Mayaguez, P. R.
- 15.- One loose leaf book entitled "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico - Liberating Army - Chapter of Mayaguez - Membership Roster - Juan Callardo, Recruiting Officer - Orlando Colon Leyro, in charge", containing names, ages and addresses of 175 persons, all over 18 years old.
- 16.- Another list entitled "Cadetes de la Republica - Battalion General Ruiz Rivera", containing names, ages, color and heights of additional members.
- 17.- Battalion flag - black trimmed in gold - with words "A. M. de I. R. - Batallon Ruiz Rivera, Mayaguez".
- 18.- One chevron - white stripes, white cross on black material.
- 19.- Carbon copy of bulletin issued by Porfirio Diaz, Military Secretary for the Liberating Army at Mayaguez, on instructions received from General Headquarters informing:

"Week of 17 to 25 of Feb. 1936.

"Monday 8-10 P. M. Handling and fencing - Machete  
 "Wednesday " " " " " - Dagger  
 "Friday " " " " " - Sabre  
 "Sunday 2-4 " " Target practice and instructions on signal flags.

"These instructions as ordered by the Supreme Command of the Liberating Army, will be carried out immediately.

"As these instructions are of individual character, so as to assure a better training, it is ordered the most punctual attendance on the dates mentioned above.

"We wish once again to appeal to your high sense of responsibility of being a member of the Liberating Army, to participate in the training."

- 20.- Hand made pistol or rifle targets some with and some without perforations bearing the names of Porfirio Diaz, Fernando Santiago, Guillermo Mates, Efraim Martinez, Felipe Pama, Benifacio Collazo, Sergio Morales, Ismael Morales, Claudio Pasquez, Benicio Colon, Camilo Cumes, Zenon Zapata, Jose A. Vega, Miguel A. Sepulveda, Domingo Vega, showing practice had February 16, 1936.
- 21.- Six hand made pistol or rifle targets, unused.
- 22.- Four hand made signal flags, such as used in army signal corps.
- 23.- One sword and scabbard 30" long. Sword reads Sportman U.S. Army American made.
- 24.- One U. S. Army regulation Springfield rifle - number filed off.
- 25.- One revolver - 45 calibre. Make unknown. On cylinder are the following words "The guardian central fire American model 1894"
- 26.- One empty clip for a .32 automatic pistol.
- 27.- One Bomb - cylindrical in shape 9" tall 4 1/2" in diameter. Enclosed in plaster of paris with pieces of nails showing.
- 28.- Three cardboard cylinders measuring approximately 7" x 2".
- 29.- One empty nail box measuring approximately 3 1/2" x 1" x 2" with wording "U. F. Ram & Hijos, 40 Boston St., Mayaguez, P. R. distributors".
- 30.- A typewritten page headed "Liberating Army - Company of Mayaguez, containing instructions in the use of Machete, Sabre and Revolver.
- 31.- Copy of circular issued February 8, 1936, by Porfirio Diaz, Military Secretary of the Mayaguez Company and addressed to all Nationalists, of good will, asking contributions towards the acquisition of target practice equipment and supplies.
- 32.- Special Order No. 124 issued by the General Headquarters of the Liberating Army, reading,

"Matter: Provisional Appointment.

"Art. 1-Mr. Juan Gallardo y Santiago is promoted to the rank of Commander.

"Art. 2-The Commander Sr. Juan Gallardo y Santiago will immediately attach himself to the Battalion of Mayaguez in the capacity of Chief of the "Baza of Mayaguez".

"Given at San Juan de Puerto Rico, February 11, 1936,  
the 68th year of the proclamation of the Republic.  
"By order of the Commander in Chief.

The Chief of Instructions

(s) Julius M. Velazquez (c) R. Ortiz Pacheco  
Commanding officer of In- Coronal of Infantry.  
fantry and Adjutant to the  
Chief of Instructions."

The Special Order bears the dry seal of the National  
Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

33.- Special Order No. 196, issued by the General Headquarters of the  
Liberating Army, readings:

"Matter: Provisional Appointment.

"Art. 1 -Mr. Francisco Ballester y Martinez is promoted  
to the rank of Captain.

"Art. 2-The Captain Francisco Ballester y Martinez will  
immediately attach himself to the Battalion of Mayaguez  
in the capacity of Captain of the Second Company of the  
Battalion of Mayaguez."

The Special order in question, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico,  
February 11, 1936, was also signed by Julio M. Velazquez and R.  
Ortiz Pacheco in the same manner as Special Order No. 124 hereinbefore  
mentioned.

34.- Printed circular entitled "Red Cross - Liberating Army - "  
etc., readings: "By this present all Nationalist Women of  
Mayaguez are invited to attend the assembly of the Corps of  
nurses, a Section of the Liberating Army, which assembly will  
take place in the local council of the Nationalist Party in  
Mayaguez, Sunday, February 9, 1936."

35.- One original, three carbons of typewritten matter describing  
various classes of bone fractures.

36.- One rubber stamp reading, "Partido Nacionalista de Puerto  
Rico".

- 37.- Large number of printed circulars titled, "Honor to the Fallen Martyrs - The triumph of the Republic be welcome". The circular, issued in memory of the various Nationalists killed by the Police in Puerto Rico, recalls the independence acquired in 1868 from Spain and hopes that similar independence may be acquired from the Imperialistic regime now existing in Puerto Rico.
- 38.- One copy of "La Palabra", issue of November 4, 1935.
- 39.- One copy of "La Palabra", issue of February 24, 1936.
- 40.- One letter dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 15, 1931, of no particular interest other than showing the signature of Pedro Albizu Campos, the writer thereof.
- 41.- One telegram dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 5, 1935, and addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez, reading: "National Council will have annual meeting in Caguas, Sunday, December eight - Corretjer, National Secretary."
42. - One telegram dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, November 18, 1935, and addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez, reading: "Send money 'La Palabra' \$20.00 before noon tomorrow - Corretjer."
- 43.- One telegram dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 2, 1935 and addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez, reading: "Your presence National Council Sunday fourth cannot be put aside - Luis F. Velasquez."
- 44.- One circular letter - carbon - to all Municipal Councils dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 28, 1931, signed C. Coto Voles. Writer by "order of the president" requested \$5.00 from each council to defray expenses of president's radio speech at Pajardo, August 2, 1931.
45. - Letter of Louis F. Velasquez, General Secretary of National Council dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 27, 1935, and addressed to Orlando Colon Layro, Secretary of Mayaguez council, acknowledging receipt of letter of August 22, 1935, containing various resolutions of which he - Velasquez - made note. Velasquez' letter, strongly nationalistic, refers to Supreme Court of United States as the "exotic tribunal".



46.- Circular letter No. 5 dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 26, 1935, signed by Louis F. Velasquez, General Secretary, addressed to Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez informing of "President's future personal call on all municipal councils and adding, "Nationalism is obliged to bring about at any moment its duty of restoration of the Republic. Due to great future accomplishments all patriotic organizations must be prepared to assume their glorious responsibility".

47.- Circular letter No. 1 emanating from the Treasury of the National Council, dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 9, 1935, signed by Louis F. Velasquez asking funds in accordance with suggestions made at the Mayaguez National assembly.

48.- Minutes of meeting had at Mayaguez January 12, 1936. Typewritten, unsigned - Inform, "Presidential desk occupied by Juan Gallardo, Louis Mojica, Francisco Seda, Diogenes Moncorgur, Claudio Vasquez, Alfred Ortiz and Jose Rosado Colon; adding, "The President read the resolutions approved by the National Council on the electoral abstention and the general recruiting."

49.- Newspaper photographs of Jacobo Castellero Colon, Angel Samuel Bonilla and Chief Dominguez on duty at the time of the Rio Piedras incident during which members of Nationalist Party were killed.

In the house of Juan Gallardo at Mayaguez there was also found a post card dated at New York, New York, September 13, 1935, written by Carlos Velaz and addressed to Juan Gallardo, 27 Rinos Rivera St. Mayaguez. In the card, the writer thereof stated that he was forwarding by mail 25 copies of "The Puerto Rican Nation" to be sold at 10¢ per copy. The card had the return address of "Junta Nacionalista Portorriquena, 2163 8th Avenue, New York, New York."

In addition there was found a letter signed by one Lando, residing at 136 E. 28th St., New York, New York, in which the writer thereof told "Lando" that he had been unable to attend one of the local Nationalist meetings.

On March 4, 1936, United States Commissioner, Susan C. Julia of San Juan, Puerto Rico, issued a warrant authorizing the search of a certain described house situated at No. 24 Braumbaugh Street, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and the seizure therefrom of certain books, printed forms, cards, documents and other articles, used in committing a violation of sections 6, 7 and 86 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

b7c The warrant was served by Chief Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] on March 6, 1936, who seized from the premises described in the warrant certain papers and letters, one black shirt with insignia and one cap with insignia, all of which are now in the possession of the United States Attorney in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The papers and articles herein mentioned were found in the possession of Isolina Rondon, who resides at the address given in the search warrant and who is alleged to be a leader of the Nationalist Party movement in Rio Piedras.

b7c The search warrant was supported by affidavits made by U. S. Marshal [redacted] of San Juan and by [redacted] of the Insular Police, stationed at Aguas, Rio Piedras and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, respectively, on March 6, 1936.

The property seized was examined and the following articles and papers - the latter in the Spanish language - were selected as possible material evidence in case.

- 1.- Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, page 21 of which, among other things, contains: - (Page 21)

.... we would never fight with the police of Puerto Rico, because they are our brothers, and the police of Puerto Rico will never fire upon a Puerto Rican. But if the most lowly peasant of Puerto Rico should die from a shot ordered by the North-American power, for us the life of the most lowly peasant of Puerto Rico, is worth more than the lives of the 120,000,000 inhabitants of the United States. And from the plaza de arms of San Juan I told them that the day they dare to fire for the purpose of dissolving a nationalist act, and a single Puerto Rican would die, the next day we would kill the governor; and for every Puerto Rican that would die in Puerto Rico by order of the Yankee, there would die a great representative of the United States. And they know that we have an organization, in fact everyone knows it. And it is not an organization of killers, since it is the most selected of the country, because we could not make an offering to freedom, if not the most noble offering in Puerto Rico.

NOTE: The original of the speech was found, during the search, in the residence of Albizu Campos at Aguas Buenas, March 13, 1936.

2.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos at Rio Piedras, August 3, 1933, in which nothing of inerminating nature was found.

3.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos at Isabela, Puerto Rico, November 19, 1933, which was found to contain, amongst others, the following assertions:

(Page 5).

.....If you do not have an understanding of what it is to be a Portorican, if you do not know what a free, sovereign and independent country represents, if you do not submit to the severe discipline which a race or a country has to submit to, you could not, even with millions of persons on your side, come to the realization of your individual civic dignity, and much less to that of the civic dignity of your country. In Asia, gentlemen, there are hordes of people. India has 325,000,000 inhabitants and India with 325,000,000 inhabitants is the slave of the British Empire, which has hardly a population of 45,000,000..... Russia has 170,000,000 inhabitants, hear this well, and Russian communism has 350,000 followers, the third part of a million, and with the third part of a million, 350,000 men govern, by force of arms, 170,000,000 inhabitants.....

(Page 6).

.....An army is not a mass; an army is organized intelligence. An army is not a mass; an army is discipline, and this country has to learn with the discipline that is imposed by force, so as to impose its independence on the United States.

.....None of you in this group would know what to do if this multitude were attacked. None of you know how to use weapons. How many of you know how to shoot, but shoot well? How many of you know how to fence with a dagger, how to fence with a sword, a foil, the arts of self defense? In Spanish times that was cultivated. Today you can all talk much, insult each other, but you cannot challenge a man on the field of honor.

4.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by Pedro Albizu Campos, President



of the Nationalist party of Puerto Rico, before the 13th Ordinary Annual Convention of the Nationalist Party at Pinaras, Dec. 17, 1933. At page 4 of the speech it was found: (page 4).

I do not want here, nationalism does not want here, an academic youth that talks, but one that acts. Youth has a duty and it is a duty of preparation, to economize its vitality, to become expert in the use of weapons, so that its challenges will not be those of impotent men, but of men who command attention. The youth of Puerto Rico has to make itself ready for battle and not with words but with facts, and for this purpose it needs physical training, the use of arms, the economy of its energy, the training of its intelligence, of the discipline, and cultivate its heart on the old traditions of its race, to tell the truth, not to lie, not be feeble, to meet the situation with valor.

5.- Carbon copy of a speech made by Pedro Albizu Campos at Canovanas, P. R., Aug. 11, 1935. Translations of excerpts from pages 2, 9, 11 and 14, follow: (page 2).

.....there is no reason that there should be postponed for a moment the duty to impose independence by force of arms if it should be necessary.

(page 9).

.....Then they close out a farmer on account of non-payment of taxes, they all must unite in a very affectionate meeting and greet the official serving the sad paper, with a rain of shots, which is what is deserved by all those who lend themselves to the plunder of the country. Great interests are not defended with words. The word has a great transcendency, but are the facts that count, and the country must be certain in that we are desposed to seal with life the last words spoken by our lips. The country has to arm itself. Independence is attained with arms in one's hand. The country has to arm itself. Each man in Puerto Rico must lend himself to defend its honor so that heroism will kiss them, so that they have no frailty, so that treason does not enter his heart. The man wounded by treason is dead, he is dead, in the history, on account of his cowardice.

(page 11).

Any man and any woman who fall in line to ask for a loaf of bread, is asking for immediate revolution, is asking for the bomb.



(Page 14).

The woman has to succor with love the wounded of the country. The work is immense and glorious and the foreign power will not be able to oppose it.

When we raise the standards on high and we grasp the rifle we would have lived the first stage in the life of independence of the people. Pity the cowards! "Vae Victus". Pity the vanquished! Pity those overcome by bribery, by disdain and by their own cowardices! Glory to the heroes who have to raise the independence of the country! That day is here! Here is the nucleus of your army. Here we are waiting your ingress. Will arrive the moment of revolution. All Yankee gold, all their squadrons cannot stop the glorious pace of the independence of Puerto Rico.

6.-Carbon copy of a speech delivered by radio by Pedro Albizu Campos at Manunabo, Puerto Rico, October 20, 1935. At pages 3 and 12 the following assertions were found: (Page 3).

.....The Portorican mother is our fortress against the Yankee empire; the frontier that they will meet. I am not speaking to the men because they are not ready to grasp a dagger, a firearm and to feel those who want to implant despotism.

(Page 12).

.....Some night, here, we will rise. We do not fear them. We have not seen the yankee kindness; there is nothing more than banditry, the ruin of an entire country. There must be placed into the hand of each Portorican a dagger, an arm in order that he may make valid the rights of his country; they may tremble today, but tomorrow the fright would have passed.

7.-One black shirt, such as used by the Cadets of the Republic.

8.-One cap with insignia, such as used by the Cadets of the Republic.

9.-One copy of "El Intransigente", a Nationalistic weekly publication, edited at Ponce, Puerto Rico by Eduardo Hamu. Issue No. 354, dated February 26, 1936.

- 10.- Two carbon copies of a circular emanating from General Headquarters of Cadets of the Republic, San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 25, 1935, and addressed to the Captain of Company of Cadets at ..... demanding contribution of \$1.00 to continue the work of instructions of order of approximation and combat of platoon, paralyzed for lack of funds. The circular stresses the importance of continuing the instructions for the proper training of troops.
- 11.- Two carbon copies of General Order No. 10 of Cadets of the Republic, General Headquarters of Instructions, dated San Juan, Puerto Rico, May 22, 1935, by which Julio Hector Velasquez, adjutant to the General Inspector - by order of the supreme command and commander Manuel Ortiz Pacheco, General Instructor - orders the preparation of the companies of the cadets for a great parade to be had in the city of Manati on June 9, 1935, said parade to be had prior to a radio speech to be delivered by the president of the party, Pedro Albizu Campos.
- 12.- One copy of General Order No. 11 also issued by Captain Julio Hector Velasquez at San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 5, 1935, reiterating the instructions contained in the previous General Order and adding: "The parade will constitute a demonstration of strength of the great liberating movement and no one of the members of your troop must miss."
- 13.- One mimeographed circular issued by the A.P.J.P. Cadets of the Republic, Rio Piedras, September 3, 1935, signed by Carmelo Delgado Delgado, Captain of Company A, Battalion of General Staff, in which it is said that on September 23, 1935, there would be had a commemoration of the libertarian deeds of the brethren who realized the declaration of the Republic of Puerto Rico at large in '68.
- 14.- Copies of letters addressed to E. Velasquez Lopez and Lorenzo Pinero - addressees not given - dated October 28, 1935, in which the writer, Isolina Lora, on order received by the "Mister President" enclosed newspaper clippings concerning the "crimes perpetrated by the police in the service of the Yankee Empire", in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

15.- One book of chances numbered from 191 to 195 - ticket reads: "Gift Pro-Cooperation. We solicit the cooperation of Nationalists and sympathizers to help in the purchase of equipment for target practice and accessories, necessary to the corps of the Liberating Army at Bayamon, P. R." The ticket informs that the winner would receive a 38 cal. Colt in its original case, exhibited in the store of P. Olazabue & Cia. at Bayamon, P. R. Price of ticket 50%.

16.- Another book of same chances from No. 451 to No. 455. Four tickets sold to Benaber de Jesus, Benaldine Bonillas, Marcelino Sanchez and Francisco Bruno, all of Rio Piedras.

17.- Another book of same chances from No. 216 to No. 220. Four tickets sold to Juan Medina, Jose Lago, A. Ruiz and Juan Rosado, all of Rio Piedras.

b7C On authority of a search warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner, Ramon C. Julia of San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 4, 1934, Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] searched a certain described house situated on Baldorioty Street, Caguas, Puerto Rico, the residence of Erasmo Velasquez, and seized on March 7, 1936, certain records of the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Caguas, bearing upon a certain violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

b7C The warrant was issued upon affidavit made by [redacted] of the Insular Police stationed at Caguas who alleged that in the said house in Caguas was concealed the necessary evidence.

The records seized, now in the office of the U. S. Attorney in San Juan, were examined and the following, written in the Spanish language, were selected as possible material evidence:

- 1.- One Minute Book of the Local Council of the Nationalist Party, Caguas, Puerto Rico, recording proceedings had from July 5, 1928, to January 12, 1936.
- 2.- Typewritten minutes of meeting had by the local council at Caguas, Puerto Rico, January 12, 1936, reporting amongst other things, that the president of the council, Clemente Coto Velez, said that the meeting places of the Councils are the headquarters of the revolution, and that Luis Garcia, a member, said that the Nationalists must be prepared to defend themselves.



3.-Printed circular, in the Spanish language, entitled, "Socialists, Republicans, Puerto Rican Communists, Brothers in slavery" - translation already given.

4.-One carbon copy of same circular.

5.-Printed circular advertising a Nationalist meeting held at Caguas on the 22nd of a certain month, containing amongst others, the statement, "People of Puerto Rico, arms and brave men are needed by Nationalism to throw the yankees out of our land."

6.-Typewritten letter dated at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, July 12, 1934, and addressed to Siso Gandara, President of the Nationalist Municipal Council at Caguas, showing the writer thereof to be Juan Juarbe Juarbe, the "Particular Secretary to the Presidency".

7.-Letter, not signed, addressed to the Nationalist Municipal Council of Caguas by the Corps of Cadets, complaining concerning a certain captain and informing of a visit made to him for the purpose of demanding of him the funds, etc. The letter says: "He - the captain - told me that we could do whatever we wanted but he would not return the funds, the rifles and the sword, nor the rifle deceitfully bought for the corps of Cadets of Caguas".

8.-Carbon copy of letter dated at Caguas, Puerto Rico, June 6, 1936, addressed to Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, by the Nationalist Municipal Council of Caguas and signed by Roberto Sola by order of the Secretary requesting the addressee's presence at Caguas, June 7, 1936, at 7 P.M., to complete an investigation of the Caguas Corps of Cadets, as it would be explained to him by the appropriate committee named by the council.

9.-One carbon copy of "General Order No. 3" of "Liberating Army, General Headquarter, San Juan de Puerto Rico", issued and signed by Julio H. Velasquez, Adjutant Instructor, by order of Commander in Chief, and General Instructor R. O. Pacheco, reading:

"Art. 1- In accordance with the law approved by the Sovereign Assembly recently held in Caguas, by virtue of which the obligatory service was decreeted, it is ordered, by the present, the General Recruiting of all Nationalists above 18 years of age.

"Art. 2- The recruiting will begin on Jan. 7, 1936, at 9 A.M., and will continue without interruption for 16 days, or until Jan. 22, 1936, at 6 P. M.



"Art. 3- In each city or town there will be appointed a recruiting officer who, in turn, will appoint necessary subalterns to realize the recruiting and who will work in perfect harmony with the corresponding Municipal Council which will furnish all means necessary to the compliance of his General Order.

"Art. 4- The recruiting officer will have the office enlistment card filled out and will take the signature and post office address of the recruit in a loose leaf book to be opened by the president of the Municipal Council and the recruiting officer.

"Art. 5- The recruiting officer will personally forward the office enlistment card to General Headquarters and will retain in his possession the loose leaf book of recruits specified in Art. 4 of this order.

"Art. 6- The recruiting officer will ask the corresponding Municipal Council that a committee of the said council be present during the entire recruiting period.

"Art. 7- In the city wherein there is already organized the Liberating Army, there will be named a recruiting officer - preferably the actual commanding officer of the company already organized - provided the said commanding officer is capable to assume the duty of recruiting officer. In the city in which the army has not already been organized, there will be preferably named as recruiting officer the president of the Municipal Council if capable of discharging the duty.

"Art. 8- The appointment of the recruiting officer will be made by the Commander in Chief.

"Art. 9- All nationalists, men and women, over 18 years of age will be recruited. However, in the case of the women, there will be set a special and exclusive period, taking into account the respective municipal situation. Whenever possible there will be a committee of women during the recruiting of women.

"Given at San Juan de Puerto Rico, Jan. 7, 1936, the 60th year of the proclamation of the Republic.

"By order of the Commander in Chief, and Chief of Instructions, R. O. Pacheco.

"Julie H. Velazquez  
Commander of Infantry,  
Adjutant of Chief of Instructions".

10.- Carbon copy of "General Order No. 47" of "Liberating Army, General Headquarters, San Juan de Puerto Rico issued and purported to be signed by Julio H. Velazquez, Adjutant Instructor, by order of Commander in Chief and General Instructor R. O. Pacheco, by which general order, "In recognition of his loyalty, discipline, courage and patriotism, Mr. Clemente Soto Velaz" was made Recruiting Officer at Caguas, Puerto Rico. The general order was given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 7, 1936, and the 68th year of the proclamation of the republic.

b7C Also on March 7, 1936, Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted] on authority of search warrant by United States Commissioner Julia, searched the house of Rafael Colon, situated on Ramon Rivera Street, in Caguas. The search was made in company with Deputy U. S. Marshal, [redacted] of the Insular Police and other officers of Caguas.

b7C In the house Deputy Marshal [redacted] located a room known as the armory and in there he found:

- 1.- 100 Rifles, made of wood --- one seized.
- 2.- Large number of bayonets, made of wood---one seized.
- 3.- Large number of scabbards, made of wood---one seized.
- 4.- Cardboard, handprinted, in the Spanish language, reading, "Tuesday, Thursday and Friday are days of military practice: Time - 7:30 P.M. to 9:00 P. M."
- 5.- Three books of blank receipts, each for the amount of 10¢, titled, "Campaign for the Independence of Puerto Rico - Economic Commission".

b7C On March 5, 1936, Chief Deputy Marshal [redacted] on authority contained in warrant issued March 4, 1936 by U. S. Commissioner Ramon Julia, searched the residence of Luis E. Velazquez located at No. 8 Estrella Street, Santurce, Puerto Rico, and seized therefrom 17 pieces of correspondence and printed matters.

The 17 pieces in question clearly indicate that Luis E. Velazquez and Juan Antonio Corretjer are the Treasurer and the Secretary respectively of the Nationalist Party. The papers have no intrinsic evidentiary value.

Among the papers there exists a list of the various members of the National Council and the presidents of the various municipal councils throughout Puerto Rico. The list is as follows:

February 6, 1936

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President	Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos	Aguas Buenas, P.R.
Vice-Pres	Mr. Luis R. Garcia Casanovas	Aguaes "
Secretary	Mr. Juan Antonio Corretjer	Rio Piedras "
Treasurer	Mr. Luis P. Velasquez	8 Estrella Street Santurce "

MEMBERS:

<u>FOR</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>
San Juan	Mr. Esmelindo de Santiago, Campos School Supply Mr. Juan Alamo Diaz	San Juan, P.R. Bayamon, "
Arecibo	Atty. Julio Pinto Gandia Mr. Juan Cancel Batos	Manati Barceloneta
Aguadilla	Mr. Dionisio Gonzalez Mr. Ramon Medina Ramirez	Quebradillas Isabella
Mayaguez	Mr. Pedro Ulises Pabon Atty. J. M. Toro Nazario	San German San German
Ponce	Mr. Eduardo Raza Mr. Plinio Graciani	Ponce Ponce
Guayama	Mr. Jose Miguel Vidal Atty. Rafael Ortiz Pacheco	Maunabo Aguas Buenas
Humacao	Atty. Pedro Perez Pimental Mr. Alvaro Walker	Humacao Canovanas
New York	Mr. Narciso Basso Varela, 62 <sup>nd</sup> Figueroa St.	Pa Santurce

MEMORARY MEMBERS

Mrs. Amparo Diaz de Suarez, 5 Wilson, Santurce  
Mrs. Trina Padilla, Widow Saenz, Arecibo  
Mrs. Dominga Cruz Bacerriell, 5 Santo Tomas St., Mayaguez  
Mrs. Adelmira Santana de Juan, Utuado.

LISTA DE NOMBRES DE LOS PUERTORRINOS

Aguadilla	Gonzalo Maletta Sosa	Lajas	Julio Milan
Aguada	Baltazar Quinones	Mayaguez	Juan Gallardo
Aguas Buenas	Angel Ramos Torres	Manati	Julio Pinto Gandia
Arecibo	Luis R. Diaz	Masape	Jose Ramon Ortiz
Aibonito	Nicomedes Pagan	Morristown	Jose Lopez Rivera, Secy
Arroyo	Aurelio Feliciano	Patillas	Aurelio C. Santiago
Barceloneta	Juan Candel Mateo	Penuelas	Enrique Ingo
Bayamon	Placido Hernandez	Ponco	Antonio Gonzalez Orma
Barranquitas	Francisco Rodriguez	Quebradillas	Ramon C. Saavedra
Cabo Rojo	Rafael Cuevas	Rincon	Juan A. Castillo
Caguas	Clemente Soto Velez	Rio Grande	Vincente Davila Garcia
Canovanas	Alvaro Walker	Rio Piedras	Jose Rivera Lebron
Carolina	Ramon Perez	Palmer	Ernesto Alonso Cervantes
Cayey	Modesto Camuelas	Maguabo	Alfredo Escalona
Ciales	Juan Ortiz Perez	Salinas	Benigno Rosario Leon
Cidra	Pedro Humes	San Lorenzo	Pedro Hernandez Mejias
Comerio	Angel Cobian Espina	Toca Baja	Jesus Vasquez Gabriel
Dorado	Jose Hernandez	Trujillo Alto	Faustino E. Diaz
Pajardo	Jesus Sica Pacheco	Utuado	Luis Baldoni, hijo
Guánica	Jose R. Canto	Vega Alta	Mamuel Qualberto Medina, hijo
Guayama	Antonio Pinales, Secy	Vega Baja	Pedro R. Valle
Guaynabo	Jose Portalatin, Secy	Yauco	Rafael Briganti
Guayanilla	Osvaldo Stella	Yabucoa	Joaquin Cintron
Huamacao	Erasmo Berlanga	Santurce	Jose Castro Chacon
Hatillo	Juan B. Rola	San Juan	Ponce de Leon Ave., Stop 25
Juncos	Alfonso Collazo		Emelindo de Santiago
Jayuya	Julio Ortiz		Campos School Supply
Lares	Angel Santiago Lopez		Alejandro Rosario
Las Piedras	Pablo R. Colon		
Luquillo	Marcelino Maldonado		
		New York	Carlos Velez
			2165 8th Ave.



A search warrant was issued March 12, 1936, by U. S. Commissioner Julia of San Juan, on application made March 12, 1936, by U. S. Attorney, A. Cecil Snyder. The warrant authorized the search of the house occupied by Pedro Albizu Campos at Aguas Buenas and the seizure of the minute book, the books and records of the Nationalist Party, the proclamations and decrees of same and any order issued by Pedro Albizu Campos, its President, and Juan Antonio Corretjer, its Secretary.

b7C The search of Campos' house in Aguas Buenas was made on March 13, 1936, by U. S. Deputy Marshal [redacted] who, in the absence of Campos, served the warrant on his wife, Mrs. Laura Meneses de Albizu Campos. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshal [redacted] U. S. Probation Officer [redacted] and Officer [redacted].

The search disclosed only the following papers.

- 1.-10 letters addressed to Lodo. V. M. Colon from various localities in Puerto Rico. The letters are in fact filled circulars giving the names of the officials of the Nationalist Councils in Juncos, Pajardo, Humacao, Las Piedras, San Lorenzo, Canovanas and other cities. The letters did not appear to be of recent date.
- 2.-Two bound volumes of "El Nacionalista" a weekly publication; one containing issues from January 7, 1927 to December 24, 1927; the other containing issues from January 7, 1928 to June 9, 1928. The two bound volumes do not appear to be of any material importance.
- 3.-Large envelope containing various manuscripts dated in 1927 and 1928 of no particular evidentiary nature.
- 4.-One typewritten copy of a speech titled "Original Transcription by Raul Colon Leyro, -August 28, 1932" and containing the notation, "Do not take this copy from here. If you want one, ask for it". The speech signed by Raul Colon Leyro has various seals of the Nationalist Council of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The speech is that made by Campos at Mayaguez, August 28, 1932, copy of it having been found in the possession of Isolina Rondon herein referred to.

All books, papers and other articles have been marked for identification, since seized, by the various officers who made the search. As previously stated, all the documentary evidence is in the possession of the United States Attorney in San Juan.

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Mr. Snyder stated, therefore, that the most important phase of an investigation should be that of ascertaining if the Nationalist Party has in its possession, or has made arrangements to acquire arms and ammunition, and if the Nationalist Party is behind the acts of terrorism committed or planned to be committed.

Mr. Snyder stated further that the investigation of every local Municipal Council in any city in which recruiting was had, should be made, so as to ascertain the identity of the persons who brought about the recruiting of the Nationalists in the particular localities, on the possibility that the said persons might be charged along with CAJUPON and his lieutenants, or the evidence might be used in the general conspiracy against CAJUPON and the lieutenants already charged.

For the purpose of expediting the inquiry mentioned in the preceding paragraph, under date of March 12, 1936, United States Attorney Snyder requested the Chief of the Insular Police at San Juan, to ascertain from the various stations throughout the island the following information:

- a - At what places in Puerto Rico recruiting of men by the Nationalist Party for the so-called Liberating Army has been carried on?
- b - During what periods of time was such recruiting carried on at each place?
- c - Description of the particular premises in which that recruiting was carried on at each place.
- d - Description of the effects noticed at each recruiting station.

- e - Names and addresses of the persons who carried on the recruiting.
- f - Names and addresses of any person seen enlisting at those places.
- g - Give places in Puerto Rico where clubs or meeting places of the Nationalist Party are located.
- h - Description of the premises where such clubs or meeting places are located, and names of the persons occupying, or in charge of, the same.
- i - Dates when any person was seen going in, staying for any considerable period of time, and coming out of such clubs or meeting places as if holding meetings therein.
- j - Political membership of those persons.
- k - Any other relevant information concerning such clubs or meeting places.
- l - Names and addresses of persons who can testify the foregoing information of their own knowledge.

Out of seventy-three cities of which the information herein outlined was sought, twenty-four replied that recruiting was carried on there, while forty-nine replied that no recruiting was had. Additional information concerning this phase of the investigation will be given in subsequent report.

Mr. Jose Ramon Quinones, District Attorney at Large, attached to the office of Governor Blanton Winship brought to the attention of Special Agent Thompson the information that there exists at Rio Piedras one Jose Abolafia who owns and operates a small moving picture show known as the "Paramount"; that on one side of the "Paramount" there is a little store, referred to as "caffetin" in which the terroristic group of the Nationalist Party congregates. Mr. Quinones stated that it was his further information that Nationalists meet there every Tuesday evening at about 7 PM, and there a man called Lebron is alleged to cast lots to see which one of the Nationalists belonging to the group is to commit some terroristic act, the tossing of a bomb, for instance, or the assassination of some one. Mr. Quinones stated further that he had also learned that one Pablo Jose Santiago Lavandero recently drew the lot of assassinating Governor Blanton Winship; that Lavandero evidently confided the information to his parents in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, who did not approve of it and who, fearing that the Nationalists would kill the boy if the latter did not carry out the mission, induced him to leave the island for New York, New York. In a memorandum Quinones had in his possession there was suggested that

if Bureau Agents had not already done so, they could possibly trace Lavandero in New York, New York, and interview him on the possibility that he might be willing to give information of value in this matter. Mr. Guinanes stated that the information was conveyed to him by police authorities at San Juan.

b7C [redacted] in interview was had on this phase of the inquiry with [redacted] at San Juan, who reiterated the information given by Mr. Guinanes, which information he - Llorens - claimed to have obtained through strictly confidential source. He stated that since the information was first received, he had conducted an inquiry into the matter and had ascertained that Lavandero had been a law student at the University of Puerto Rico; that Lavandero quit the school suddenly; that Lavandero was expected to kill the Governor on March 5, 1936; that Lavandero did not go to school that day, but left San Juan on the Steamer "Ponce" of the New York Puerto Rico Steamship Company for New York City where [redacted] learned - he made his home with his uncle Dr. Pedro M. Ortiz, at 37 Hamilton Place, New York.

b7C [redacted] informed that he had made no inquiry of Lavandero's parents concerning the matter, as he had been informed that they, though not Nationalists, would give out no data fearing that it might result injurious to their son.

b7C [redacted] U. S. A. Instructor of the R. O. T. C. unit of the University of Puerto Rico, upon being interviewed, informed that he knows Lavandero very well; that he was a law student at the University and a sergeant in the R. O. T. C. [redacted] stated that Lavandero never caused any trouble while a student and that, had Lavandero not been a fanatic in Nationalist matters, he - [redacted] would have considered him a very good and upright young man. The Captain stated that Lavandero, in his Nationalist activities associated with Joaquin Rodriguez, a very bad actor and a dangerous anti-American, Alfredo Alvarez and Rafael Urzua all students at the University of Puerto Rico and all attached to the R. O. T. C. unit; that Rodriguez, the son of Mercedes E. Rodriguez, a widow, resides at 46 Brau Street, San Juan, Alfredo Alvarez, resides at No. 3 San Rafael Street, Santurce and Rafael Orzuaga resides at No. 7, Sagrado Corazon Street, in Martin Poma, Puerto Rico.



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[redacted] stated that it is customary for the R.O.T.C. unit of the University to stage a yearly parade for the Governor of Puerto Rico; that the parade for the year of 1936 had been arranged for March 5, 1936; that approximately a week before March 5th, Lavandero called upon him and told him that he desired to be discharged and that as reason for it, Lavandero alleged that his parents had prevailed upon him to leave the island as he was in trouble on account of his Nationalistic activities. [redacted] did not ask Lavandero as to the tenor or nature of the "trouble", but observed that Lavandero was very nervous, extraordinarily nervous, as though he had something very serious in his mind. Lavandero called upon [redacted] about three days before March 5th, 1936, to turn in the property, when he, Lavandero, though mentally oppressed said nothing more concerning his "trouble", though stating that he would leave Puerto Rico on March 5, 1936.

b7C

[redacted] stated that the annual parade was had on March 5, 1936; that many of the students believed to be Nationalists did not participate and that due to the general tense situation created by the assassination of Colonel Riggs and the anti-American ways, it was agreed that the Governor should not review the parade. [redacted] stated that he did not know, then, that anyone had in mind to attempt the assassination of the Governor; that the information was conveyed to him thereafter by [redacted] and that while "there might have been nothing to the allegation that Lavandero" was the selected killer, the acts and words of Lavandero were very suspicious.

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[redacted] stated that there is no way for him to determine the approximate number of the Nationalists in the R.O.T.C. unit; that there is a large number who object to salute the American flag, and that in addition to the four outspoken Nationalists mentioned, he does not know for certain who else in his unit professes Nationalistic doctrines. According to [redacted] Joaquin Rodriguez is the most dangerous of them all. He does not hesitate in saying that the Nationalists are organizing an army of their own so as to bring about the independence of Puerto Rico. Rodriguez informed [redacted] that the one taught to the "Cadetes de la Republica" is a German system of military drills copied either from Peru or Chile.

The Lavandero referred to herein is identical with the Lavandero mentioned at page 7 of report of Special Agent Edgar E. Thompson submitted at Washington, D. C., February 27, 1936. On the assumption that the additional information received about him is correct and that he might, if willing, give data of value in this matter, the facts as herein related were summarized and furnished to the Bureau under date of March 18, 1936, with suggestion that an inquiry be made at New York, N. Y., so as to locate Lavandero and thoroughly question him concerning the matter. The particular subjects of the inquiry were outlined. The known description of Lavandero was given.

It has not been ascertained if Lobron hereinbefore referred to is the J. E. Lobron Velasquez, President of the Federation of Students of Puerto Rico, who has been arranging a general school strike to be declared if GARCIA is convicted.

Salvador G. Lopez de Asua, the Insular Police Chief of the District of Bayamon, Puerto Rico, whose name has previously been mentioned and who made a certain affidavit concerning his knowledge of the Nationalist movement, was interviewed by Special Agent Edgar K. Thompson on March 23, 1936. The purpose of the interview was that of ascertaining, if possible, information concerning any activities of recruiting which might have occurred within his district.

Chief Lopez de Asua informed that the Nationalists did not at any time have a recruiting station in Bayamon and that the Cadets of the Republic were not organized there. He informed that during the 1932 elections Nationalist candidates for office received in Bayamon approximately 300 votes, but that there is no organized Nationalist council in Bayamon. The Chief informed that having made diligent inquiries in the community, he is certain that the Nationalists in Bayamon have no arms with the possible exception of revolvers one of which is generally carried by every Portorican. With reference to Edmundo Fernandez, referred to in his deposition, the Chief stated that Fernandez, a prominent Nationalist, resides in the country; that he - the Chief - personally talked to Fernandez and inquired of him as to his particular need for so many weapons, including several revolvers and a rifle; that Fernandez told him that the said arms were maintained by him for the protection of his life and home, and that he - the chief, having no information to the effect that FERNANDEZ was not telling the truth, could do nothing about it.

Chief Lopez de Asua who knows Santiago Lavandero, the Nationalist who recently left Puerto Rico for New York, New York, could give no information whatever concerning the allegation that Lavandero had been chosen as the person who would have to assassinate the Governor of Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED] of the Navy **b7C**  
Radio Station at San Juan, brought to the attention of Agents that on March 8, 1936, he called upon [REDACTED] of "El Presidente Sarmiento", the Argentinian Navy training ship, which anchored in the port of San Juan; that [REDACTED] told him, then, that he had been previously called upon by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who had paid his respects on behalf of the Porto-Rican people, and who had expressed his desire of a private interview.

b7c

[REDACTED] stated that such private interview was not granted and that Basilio informed CAMPOS that it was necessary that two of his officers be present at the interview. The [REDACTED] added that [REDACTED] informed him that CAMPOS, during the said interview, talked about Puerto Rico, the American intervention and such and asserted that the independence of Puerto Rico was a matter of months. CAMPOS also told Basilio that he had some arms under his control, some of which had been brought in Puerto Rico by airplane, and some by boat from New York, but that his arms were not enough he needed some more. It is alleged that CAMPOS, then, requested Commander Basilio that he, Basilio, sell him, Campos, some arms and ammunition which Basilio, naturally, refused to do.

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According to [REDACTED] is not in sympathy with CAMPOS' movement. As a matter of fact the Commander felt that he should have reported the incident to some one and he reported, therefore, to [REDACTED]. It may be noted that "El Presidente Sarmiento" left the port of San Juan, on March 12, 1936, for the Island of Ascor, Cadix, Spain and Bordeaux, France, according to information furnished by [REDACTED]. It may be also noted that the Basso Brothers' airplane [REDACTED] and Aviation Section of the Army of Liberation - flew over "El Presidente Sarmiento" repeatedly until the ship left port. The plane was flying the Nationalist and the Argentinian flags.

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This information was communicated to the Bureau as soon as received on the possibility that [REDACTED] might be interviewed through the State Department for further particulars, on the possibility that he might later be used as a witness.

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An inquiry was conducted at PONCE, Puerto Rico, by Special Agent D. Milillo who interviewed in that city, Attorney Francisco Para Toro, Clerk of District Court, Captain L. Gotay, District Police Chief [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] who, though giving some information, could give no data whatever indicating that the NATIONALIST PARTY in PONCE had any arms. It may be noted that Attorney Francisco Para Toro and Captain L. Gotay who are in charge of two National Guard companies in Ponce, did make an independent inquiry among their subalterns in the National Guard, but were unable to obtain any information of value along these lines.



It was previously reported that there existed in Ponce one Pedro Martinez who had been at one time a member of the Nationalist Party and who, having had some discrepancies with CAM 06, joined the National Guard company under Captain Gotay for the purpose of learning how to operate a machine gun so that he might use the same against the Nationalists when necessary. It was thought advisable to interview Pedro Martinez, as he could, probably, be of some assistance in the investigation and, probably, a good witness at the trial of the case.

Captain E. Gotay when informed of the matter stated that Pedro Martinez was no longer a member of the National Guard, and, in fact, was no longer in Ponce. The captain stated that subsequent to the assassination of Chief of Police Riggs at San Juan, Porto Rico, the arrest of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and the tense situation created by the Nationalists in Porto Rico, Pedro Martinez became scared "to death", asked for his discharge and left Porto Rico for the United States. Captain Gotay exhibited a letter in which the information is contained that Pedro Martinez would make his home with his sister, Josephine Martinez Ortiz, Post Office Box 1938, College Park, Md.

b7C [REDACTED] District Chief of Police F. Blanco and [REDACTED] stated that through confidential informants who would not testify at the trial of the case and whose identity could not be disclosed, they learned that the Nationalist Party opened two recruiting stations at Ponce, one on Castillo St., near the corner of Salud St., and one at No. 68 Mayor Cantara St., Ponce, which operated from about January 19th until the middle of February 1936; that the one on Castillo Street was operated by the local Municipal Council of the Party of which Antonio Gonzalez Orona and Luis Castro Quesada are president and secretary respectively and the one on Mayor Cantara Street was operated by A. Delgado Toro who resides there; that each of the two recruiting stations exhibited on the outer walls certain posters by which the enlistment of Nationalists was urged, and that, in addition, the daily newspaper "El Dia" of Ponce, published certain announcements concerning the recruiting station located on Castillo Street.



The two police officials informed that though having made at the suggestion of their superiors in San Juan, Puerto Rico, inquiries as to the identity of any person seen while being enlisted by the Nationalists, they were unable to obtain the information, and that the local Municipal Council of the Party formerly located on Castillo Street has been closed and all activities discontinued since the arrest of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in San Juan. The two officials could not inform as to the location in which the Nationalists are now meeting in Ponce, nor could they suggest the location in which the records formerly kept at the Castillo Street address were moved to. The two officials could give absolutely no information of value in this matter, nor could they relate any fact personally known to them, which could, through them, be introduced in court.

The following evidence and information was procured through interview had with the officers named hereinafter:

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Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico:

Between January 7 and February 15, 1936, personally saw a poster on the outer wall of a building located on Castillo Street, near the corner of Salud, known by him to be the headquarters of the Nationalists in Ponce. The poster was printed in Spanish and urged all Nationalists to enlist. He saw young men, unknown to him go into the Nationalist headquarters, but does not know what the said young men did inside of said headquarters.

He personally saw on at least three occasions a group of young men, some wearing regular clothes, some wearing black shirts and white pants, get into military formation in front of the Nationalist headquarters in Ponce and thence march, as soldiers would, to the square, in the vicinity of the Court House, where the company, in charge of an unknown officer, went through military training, during certain evenings. The commands by the officer were in Spanish. The company had no arms, but used, as rifles, wooden sticks.

b7C

though knowing that the military organization referred to by him is that called "Los Cadetes de la Republica", does not know of his knowledge the purpose of the organization. He never conversed concerning the matter with any of the cadets, or their officers, or members of the Nationalist Party.

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[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico:

He personally saw a white poster with black printed letters in the Spanish language on the outer wall of a building located on Castillo Street, near Salud in Ponce. He knows that on the first floor of the said building is located the local office of the Nationalist Party. He does not quite remember the wording on the poster, but believes that it said, "The Country needs soldiers. Enlist as soon as possible", or words to that effect. He personally saw a number of young men going into the office of the Nationalist Party, but does not know what they did there. He well understood, however, that they enlisted in the "Cadetes de la Republica".

He personally saw a company of "Cadetes", composed of about 20 young men, in front of the office of the Nationalist Party in Ponce, on a number of occasions. He later saw the same company in the square near the Court house while undergoing military training, it being commanded in Spanish, by an unknown officer.

b7C

[REDACTED] does not know any of the "Cadetes" in Ponce. He never conversed with them and does not, of his knowledge, know the purpose of the organization, though generally known that the "Cadetes" are the Nationalists who would eventually fight for the independence of Puerto Rico.

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[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico:

During January of 1936, correct date unknown, personally saw a poster printed in Spanish on the outer wall of the building in which the local Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party is located in Ponce. He does not remember the correct wording of the poster, but believes that it said, "Enlist yourself in the Army of Liberation". He knows that the poster was taken down soon after the arrest of the ALBIZU CAMPOS in San Juan, in March 1936, and that the Nationalists of Ponce do not congregate any longer in their office of Castillo Street, the office being now closed.

Prior and subsequent to January of 1936, he saw a number of young men "falling in line" in front of the now closed Nationalist headquarters, and march from there to the square, near the Court house, where they, in military formation, went through simple military drills on instructions imparted by an unknown officer. The young men had no arms, but had on their shoulders wooden sticks.

b7C

[REDACTED] though knowing from general information received, and from the fact that the young men had white pants and black shirts, that they - the young men - were the "Cadetes de la Republica", he has no personal knowledge of their ultimate aim, or reason to exist.

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[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico:

Has seen the "Cadetes" perform military drills in the square, near the Court house in Ponce. He knows them to be Nationalists, as he conversed with a number of the "Cadetes", identity not known, who informed him to the effect that they were getting prepared for the future. He did not inquire as to the meaning of "preparation for the future".

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[REDACTED] who knows nothing about recruiting, described the "Cadetes" as wearing white pants and black shirts with some sort of an insignia, a white cross; they had no arms, but used, instead of rifles, wooden sticks.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico:

Personally saw a poster on the outer wall of a building situated on Castillo street, near Saluc, in which he knows that the Nationalist Club is located, reading, "We need soldiers to defend the Country." He does not know if the poster contained anything indicating that members of the Nationalist Party had placed it there. He knows, however, that the poster was located in the vicinity of a sign showing the first floor room of the building to be the local office of the Nationalist Party. The Poster was immediately below the Nationalist flag hanging from the balcony of the second floor.

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[REDACTED] saw a company of "Cadetes" composed of more than 20 men while performing military drills in the square in the vicinity of the Court house. They were commanded in Spanish by an unknown officer. The "Cadetes" had no visible arms, and instead of rifles they had wooden sticks.

b7C

[REDACTED] who does not know anything about recruiting, knows that invariably, the "Cadetes", after having completed their military training, gave the outcries of "Viva La Independencia", "Viva ALBIZU CAMPOS", and marched back to the local office of the Nationalist Party in Ponce.

It may be noted that the officers hereinbefore named could furnish no additional information of any value. They never heard CAMPOS or any other Nationalist leader deliver any speech in Ponce or elsewhere and stated that they, heretofore, paid absolutely no attention to the Nationalists, their activities or aspirations, and therefore they made no note of anything they might have had the opportunity to observe or learn concerning the matter.

During the inquiry at Ponce, Puerto Rico, it was ascertained that on October 12, 1935, "El Dia de la Raza" - Columbus Day - there was a Nationalist celebration in that city and that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was the most important speaker.

A book known as "Libro de Novedades" for the year of 1935, at page 228, contains a report made by Lance Corporal Carmelo Rivera No. 229, informing as follows:

"I inform that this evening there was held in Plaza Luis Munoz Rivera a Nationalist meeting in which spoke Luis Castro Quesada, Juan Antonio Corretjer and Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos. The meeting in question began at 8:45 Pm., and ended at 10:20 Pm., in perfect order."

It was learned that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] where he has not been yet interviewed. Records at Police Headquarters indicate that in addition to [REDACTED] the meeting was attended by [REDACTED] remember absolutely, nothing as to the statements made by the speakers in general and CAMPOS in particular. However,

[REDACTED] Insular Police, Ponce, Puerto Rico:

Correctly remembers having attended a meeting held by the Nationalists in Plaza Munoz Rivera, Ponce, "El Dia de la Raza", October 12, 1935. He was there to maintain order and, therefore, had no opportunity to listen to all speeches made. He remembers that he heard some remarks made by Albizu Campos concerning the Soviet and how the minority in Russia was able to overthrow the majority. He heard Campos say: "We must free Puerto Rico." "There will be blood shed." "We must overthrow the American Government by force," and other statements of the same sort. [REDACTED] could not specifically remember what else CAMPOS said during the speech.



As hereinbefore stated, no direct evidence could be procured from or through police circles concerning the recruiting at Ponce. The writer made a personal observation of the location in which the Nationalist Party had an office in Ponce. He observed that the office is now closed; that the poster urging persons to enlist was removed, but that the sign of the Nationalist Party and the Nationalist Party flag are still there. The writer inquired of a tailor next door as to what happened to the crowd of young men who usually frequented the Nationalist Headquarters, and attempted to, otherwise, procure some information of value. The tailor shrugged his shoulders, answered in monosyllables, but gave no satisfaction whatever.

What appears to be the only concrete information that a recruiting of Nationalists was effected at Ponce, Puerto Rico, is the fact that "El Dia", the local daily, in its issue of January 16, 1936, published the following:

**"The Nationalists of Ponce Have Started  
Recruiting**

"Yesterday the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party in this city started recruiting its members, in accordance with the resolution approved by the General Assembly of the Party held in Caguas lately.

"According to what Mr. Castro Quacada, Secretary of the Council, told us, the recruiting will begin each day at 8 A.M. and will continue on until 10 P.M. The recruiting period will end on the 22nd instant."

The same publication in its issue of January 23, 1936, had its

**"Extending the Period for the Inscription  
of Nationalists of Ponce.**

"During a conversation had by a reporter of this newspaper with the president of the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party of this city, Mr. Gonzalez Giron, the latter informed that he had received a letter from the Central Council of the said party, informing that the period of inscription of the members of the said political collectivity, had been extended.

"The period originally set by the high council of the said party would have terminated on the 22th of this month; by the last decision the period has been extended to January 29.

"According to what they tell us, the older members of the party have not enlisted, hence the necessity of this decision."

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For obvious reasons Special Agent DiLillo, while in Ponce, Puerto Rico, did not call at the office of "El Dia", to make further inquiries on the subject. The information was made available to the United States Attorney who decided to subpoena the Editor of the newspaper before the United States Grand Jury at San Juan where he will be interviewed for necessary particulars. Should the said interview suggest additional investigation, same will be conducted.

As previously stated no information could be procured at Ponce as to whether the Nationalists there have arms and ammunitions. It was argued that all Puerto Ricans, whether affiliated to the Nationalist, Liberal or Republican parties have short arms. Attorney Francisco Para Toro, previously mentioned, brought to the attention of Agent DiLillo that it is rumored that the Nationalists of Ponce, under instruction of Eugenio Rodriguez who is employed as chauffeur by the Cafeteros de Puerto Rico and who resides in Barriada La Belgica, near Ponce, have target practice on some occasions in the vicinity of La Guancha on the sea shores, near the mouth of River Bucana. The information conveyed to Mr. Para Toro by one of the members of the National Guard, is just that. Mr. Para Toro had no information as to the approximate days when target practice is had, nor had information as to whether the Nationalists were actually seen while engaged in such practice, nor could his informant furnish him with the name or names of the person or persons witnessing or participating in it. He did promise that he would make additional inquiries on the matter and convey to the office of the U. S. Attorney in San Juan any additional information he might be able to gather.

Attorney Para Toro informed that he has no information as to Eduardo Ramu, the editor of "Intransigent" or the periodical itself. He stated that he has not seen Ramu, nor the paper, since last interviewed on this matter, and gave it as his belief that Ramu is not now in Ponce, because of the fact that when in the city Ramu, invariably, calls at his office and personally delivers a copy of the "Intransigent" to him.

As to the possible present location of the documents of the Nationalists of Ponce, Mr. Para Toro informed that the said records may now be in the possession of some leader in the city. The names of Antonio Gonzalez Orona, 36 Callejon Comercio, Luis Castro Quesada with commission office on Castillo Street, near the corner of Mayer, in the building occupied by "El Centro de Dependientes"; the names of A. Belgado Toro, at 68 Mayer Centara Street and that of one Garcia, owner of a soap factory also on Mayer Centara Street, were mentioned as those of persons who might have the records of local council at present. The investigation along this particular phase, however, was discontinued, as the United States Attorney, for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the matter, reached a decision of issuing subpoenas duces tecum for the [REDACTED]

requesting that they produce the records before the United States Grand Jury. The procedure of attempting to procure the records by

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search and seizure, previously decided upon by the office of the United States Attorney, was rescinded.

An investigation was conducted at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, by Special Agent D. DiMillo. There the Chief of Insular Police, Rafael Igaravides, could not give any information as to any arms or ammunition the Nationalists might have at present and could not suggest a lead as to where the information could be obtained.

He reiterated the information previously reported bearing upon the arrest of Abraham Valentin Hernandez found in possession of a number of revolvers, admitted by Hernandez to belong to the Nationalist Municipal Council at Mayaguez, and asserted that the one referred to is the only instance indicating that the Nationalists have short arms.

Chief Igaravides could add no information to that already had, concerning the recruiting of men by the Nationalists in Mayaguez. He stated that the persons engaged in the recruiting were Juan Callardo, Francisco Lario Colon and Jose' Escanella of Mayaguez, the recruiting having been carried on since 1934, in the office of the Municipal Council in Mayaguez of which are in charge Juan Callardo and Zenon Zapata. The chief had no personal knowledge of the facts given by him and could suggest no one who could be used as witness, unless it would be a member of the party.

According to Chief Igaravides, Gregorio Crespo Gonzalez, now located in the Penitentiary at Rio Piedras for burglary and one Alfonso Torres Vallen, a draftsman of Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, are the only known persons who enlisted in the Army of Liberation.

With reference to Gregorio Crespo Gonzalez, records at Police Headquarters in Mayaguez, indicate that Gonzalez, 22 years of age, white, a native of Anasco, was arrested March 7, 1936, for burglary and subsequent to having entered a plea of guilty, was sentenced to serve one year imprisonment in the "El Presidio" at Rio Piedras. The records further indicate that while this individual was being questioned in connection with the burglary charge, he voluntarily stated that he was from Anasco, Puerto Rico, but was a member of the "Cadetes de la Republica" and attached to the Mayaguez battalion. According to records he is alleged of having admitted that when he enlisted in the said army he was made to swear to be true to the cause, not to join any other party and not to divulge the secrets of Nationalism. He admitted that he attended military drills performed at Mayaguez under the direction of Callardo, Escanella and Colon, that he received instruction in the Nationalist Club as to how to handle arms and that the commander in Chief of the Army of Liberation was PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.



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b7c An interview was had with [REDACTED] at the Insular Penitentiary in Rio Piedras, by Special Agent DiLillo, in the presence of Insular [REDACTED] of Mayaguez. At the inception it may be stated that [REDACTED] even if willing to testify, would not make a convincing witness. He stated that he would not want to testify as he does not know much concerning the matter.

b7c [REDACTED] stated that he joined the Nationalist Party in Mayaguez during the middle of June, 1936, and was a Nationalist until on or about January 14, 1936, when he registered at Mayaguez as a Republican. He changed his party affiliation inasmuch as he became convinced that the Nationalist Party would be unable to do anything for him, while the Republicans might give him a few dollars for his vote. He alleged that during the short time he was a Nationalist he gave out money and received nothing for it. He contributed towards the payment of the rent of the Municipal Council, towards the payment of water, he had to buy a black shirt, and was asked to make so many contributions that he became disgusted and quit. [REDACTED] stated that he cannot write, he cannot even sign his name; that when he joined the party and the cadets some one signed his name for him; that he very seldom went out with the others to perform military drills; that they had no arms, other than a revolver an individual member might have had, to do military training with; that he being somewhat delinquent in his attendance to Nationalist functions, he was not in the headquarters of the Party in Mayaguez during January of 1936; that he does not know, therefore, that a recruiting station was opened there for the purpose of enlisting "cadetes"; that he does not know who was the recruiting officer, though knowing that a man known to him under the first name of Orlando was the one who gave the commands when simple military exercises were had prior to January 1936. [REDACTED] maintained that the Nationalists in Mayaguez had no arms; that they did not engage in the training of arms either inside or outside of the club; that the rifle and the sword found in the club, when searched, were not purchased by the club, it being understood by him that the "cadetes" of Mayaguez gained them at Laredo, Puerto Rico, or some other city for having been the best outfit in military drills. [REDACTED] was not quite certain of this as he was not a member of the club when the rifle and the sword were obtained.



b7C [redacted] stated also that he does not know the reason why the "cadetes" were organized; that he does not know their object, if they have one, and that he never heard a speech by any member of the Club in Mayaguez or any other locality giving the reason for the organization of the "cadetes". [redacted] could not give at first the name or names of any of the "cadetes" members of the Mayaguez Club. He finally stated that he only knew Felipe Gonzalez, Angel Arce, Orlando Colon and Rafael Ortiz de la Vega, all of which names, together with that of [redacted] appear in the register of the cadets seized during the search at Mayaguez.

b7C [redacted] stated that he saw Don Pedro (PIERO ALBIZU CAMPOS) on one occasion only; that he saw CAMPOS in San Juan that it must have been the fall of 1935; that on that occasion the "cadetes" from Mayaguez and other cities congregated in San Juan for some sort of a festival, in the cemetery of Santurce; that the cadets from Mayaguez numbered about 80; that they were commanded by Orlando and Gallardo - he believed - but that when the cadets arrived in San Juan - the trip having been made by truck - Albizu Campos lead the troops to the cemetery and commanded them.

b7C It must be noted here that [redacted] was very reluctant in giving the information outlined hereinbefore. It is believed that, though it may be true that he was a member of the party for only a short period, he has in his possession more information than what he gave. As stated, however, he would make a reluctant witness for the Government.

With reference to the speech delivered by PIERO ALBIZU CAMPOS at Mayaguez, August 28, 1932, the investigation conducted in that city by Special Agent D. Dillie developed the facts and information hereinafter related.

A book known as "Libro de Novedades" at Police Headquarters in Mayaguez, contains under the date of Monday, August 29, 1932, the following information:

"Furthermore, Corporal M. Vazquez Gueiza informs that a Nationalist meeting was held in Plaza Colon, during which spoke Dr. Luis Felipe Buiton, Federico Vilalta, Francisco Pagan Rodriguez, Rogelio Cabanes, Art. Juanma Joverre and Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos. The meeting began at 8:30 P.M. and ended in perfect order at 12 P.M.

Subsequent to an examination of his records, District Chief Rafael Igaravides informed that the meeting was attended by him, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

b7C [REDACTED] the latter being now located at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The three officers herein mentioned upon being interviewed informed that they remember that the meeting in question was had at Mayaguez on Sunday, August 28, 1932; that they remember that PEDRO ALBIEU CAMPOS was introduced to the audience by Miss Romana Javierre and that flowers were presented to him by a committee of other women; that they remember that CAMPOS, at the completion of the speech, was applauded, but that they cannot remember the words spoken by CAMPOS or the other orators, as they - the officers - were specifically assigned to cover the meeting so as to maintain order and be on hand for any emergency which might have arisen.

b7C District Chief Rafael Igaravides and [REDACTED] on the other hand, gave the following facts:

RAFAEL IGARAVIDEZ, District Chief, Insular Police, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico:

Personally attended a meeting which, according to his records, was held on Sunday, August 28, 1932, on Plaza Colon, in Mayaguez. He remembers that it was a Nationalist affair; that amongst other orators there spoke PEDRO ALBIEU CAMPOS, known to be the President of the Nationalist Party who was introduced to the audience by Miss Romana Javierre; that a committee of women gave CAMPOS a large bouquet of flowers and that CAMPOS' speech lasting about one hour, was greatly applauded.

IGARAVIDEZ particularly remembers that before closing CAMPOS spoke concerning the Insular Police and the Governor of the Island of Puerto Rico. He remembers that CAMPOS made a statement that the Nationalists would not fight with the Police, as members of the Police Department in Puerto Rico, are Portoricans and brothers of the Nationalists. He remembers that CAMPOS made the statement that if the most humble farmer in Puerto Rico would be killed by order of the North American power, the Nationalists would retaliate, and that if a Nationalist act would be dissolved by force and in the melee a Portorican would be killed, the Nationalists would, the following day, kill the Governor of Puerto Rico.

IGARAVIDEZ, having refreshed his memory by reading the carbon copy of the speech in question, stated that it was the speech referred to by him, and he particularly remembers it to be the speech because a by-stander, whose identity the Chief does not know, remarked that the statements of CAMPOS, concerning the Governor, were a bit too strong.

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Insular Police, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico:

Remembers of having attended the Nationalist meeting held at Mayaguez, Sunday, August 28, 1932, and of having made a record thereof in the appropriate book. He remembers that at the meeting in question, PEDRO ALBIEU CAMPOS was the principal speaker, that he was introduced by a woman and that he was given a bouquet of flowers. He remembers that at the completion of the speech CAMPOS was greatly applauded.

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having refreshed his memory by reading the carbon copy of the speech in question, stated that he would be able to testify, if necessary, that CAMPOS did make the statements contained in the said carbon copy, and particularly the closing paragraphs, of which he made a particular mental note, as the said closing statements referred to the Insular Police of which he is a member, and to the Governor of Puerto Rico.

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As reported, the warrant for the search of the Municipal Council at Mayaguez, was executed by Deputy Marshal [redacted] Insular Police [redacted]

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all of Mayaguez.

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Special Agent [redacted] and [redacted] described to [redacted] the premises searched as the entire second floor of the house located at No. 27 Munos Rivera St., Mayaguez, in which resides a woman, Mrs. Pedra Santiago in charge of the house when searched. A sketch of the said second floor prepared by Deputy Marshal [redacted] for the purpose of illustrating the location, shows that the place searched has one kitchen, one dining room, one parlor, one toilet, four bed rooms, one room identified on the sketch as "Laboratory", one room identified as "military instruction room" and one identified as "Office of the Nationalist Council". Deputy Marshal [redacted] informed that the sword, the Springfield rifle, the Battalion flag and many papers were found in the office of the Nationalist Council by himself and [redacted] that the revolver was found by [redacted] in the laboratory and that [redacted] found in the kitchen the bomb. Other papers and other books were found by [redacted] and [redacted] in a bed room said by Mrs. Santiago to be that of Juan Callardo.

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According to [redacted] Mrs. Santiago stated at the time of the search that she occupied one of the bed rooms; that a other of the bed rooms was by her rented to a baker, name not given; that the third bed room was rented to one Lemon Zapata allegedly one of her relatives and that the fourth bed room was rented to Callardo who was also responsible for the payment of the rent of the other rooms, such as the laboratory, the military instruction room and the office of the Municipal Council. Mrs. Santiago is alleged to have stated that the Springfield rifle was the personal property of Zapata and that the laboratory was alleged to be the work shop of Callardo, a man engaged in silver or nickel plating metals.

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[REDACTED] has been subpoenaed to appear before the United States Grand Jury to convene at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where she will be interviewed on the matter. It is alleged that she, too, may be a Nationalist and that she may not desire to give any evidence or information.

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The rifle hereinbefore referred to was examined on March 18, 1936, by [REDACTED] fingerprint expert of the Insular Police Department at San Juan, who restored the numbers thereon, found to be 845708. The process of restoration was witnessed by Assistant U. S. Attorney Ortiz Toro.

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Special Agent Thompson conducted an inquiry so as to ascertain if any record of the rifle was available in Puerto Rico. To that effect he inquired at the offices of [REDACTED] of the R. O. T. C. Unit, University of Puerto Rico [REDACTED] of the National Guard and [REDACTED] of the U. S. Army but no record of the rifle was found.

b7c  
For possible future reference it may be stated that [REDACTED] has records of the following lost weapons:

Springfield Rifle No. 87394	lost	Dec. 15, 1934
" " " 87636	"	Apr. 12, 1934
Col Automatic Pistol 114711	"	June 15, 1934

The following investigation was conducted at Humacao, Puerto Rico by Special Agent E. L. Thompson.

District Chief Antonio Montecorin of the Insular Police was interviewed and advised as follows: During the registration period in January of 1936, the Nationalists opened a recruiting office for the Liberating Army on Georgetti Street in a room which was occupied by Felix Feliciano, a prominent Nationalist of the city.

During the time the recruiting was carried on, the entire police force was busily engaged in keeping order around the Registration Booths and consequently had no time to observe if persons were actually being recruited in the office set up by the Nationalist Party. It has also been impossible to ascertain if any citizens saw the recruiting going on. The Nationalist Club in this city is located on Domingo Quijano Street behind the Catholic Church. The Club has been closed for some time but when Campos and his associates were arrested, a meeting was held on March 8 for the purpose of collecting money for the defense of Campos.

Chief Montecorin also stated that there was no company of the Cadets of the Republic in Humacao.



b7C [redacted] of the Insular Police stated that he was present at the meeting held by the Nationalists in Hammacoo on December 17, 1935 and even after reading the copy of the speech delivered by Campos he was unable to recall any of the details. [redacted] stated that this speech was delivered almost three years ago and at that time no one was paying any attention to the Nationalist Party and he is therefore unable to recall any statements that might have been made. He was present at the meeting for the sole purpose of keeping order.

b7C [redacted] advised however that on November 22, 1935 he attended a Nationalist meeting at which Clemente Soto Velez spoke and said that the Yankee police had killed four Nationalists at Rio Piedras, and that this was an act promulgated by Col. Riggs and other Yankee leaders in Puerto Rico; that a state of war existed and that the Nationalists were disposed to do everything for the liberty of the country.

b7C [redacted] stated that as a result of this speech he on December 2, 1935 had Velez arrested and charged with slander. The case was later dismissed by the District Judge.

b7C [redacted] in the Insular Police was also interviewed as he was present on the occasion that Campos delivered the speech in 1935. After reading the transcript of the speech, he was unable to recall it and as he stated he had no information concerning the Party he was not questioned further.

For record purposes, there are set out below excerpts of Campos' speech delivered in Hammacoo on December 17, 1935 which were omitted from those previously set out.

Page 9:

"And we are today gentlemen in a moment in which the army is paralyzed and if you would have responded to the call of patriotism, today would be the day of the proclamation of the Republic. But you have not responded. You are yet theorizing about independence. You do not yet feel sufficient bitterness in your entrails in order to protest bravely and to bleed and fire against the symbols of foreign despotism."

Page 10:

"We have it today, Puerto Rico has it today, the opportunity of being free. We have already established in all aspects, the lawful political, economic base that we have been able to conceive of the nullity of the Yankee intervention in Puerto Rico. If you should order us to raise up the belligerency of the country, that is, by force of arms or a constituted convention, the case of Puerto Rico is able to try itself immediately."

When one of you presents himself before me in order to see when we are going to the revolution, I ask him, with what arms are you able to shoot? Do you know how to use a pistol? a rifle? Do you know how to fence with a dagger, saber, or machete? What arms do you know?\*\*\* What fencing does this youth do in order to prepare himself for the flight?

The descriptions of JUAN A. CORREYER, LUIS P. VELAZQUEZ, PABLO MARRINO RIXADO and JUAN JUANDE JUARRE, as furnished by Deputy United States Marshal Christiansen to Special Agent Thompson.

Name	JUAN A. CORREYER	LUIS P. VELAZQUEZ
Age	28 years	35 years
Height	5 feet 11 inches	5 feet 5 inches
Weight	180 pounds	130 pounds
Build	medium heavy	small
Hair	black	black
Eyes	brown	- wears glasses
Mustache	black	
Peculiarities:		prominent nose
Race:	white	white
Name	PABLO MARRINO RIXADO	JUAN JUANDE JUARRE
Age	30-35 years	25 years
Height	5 feet	5 feet 10 inches
Weight	120 pounds	130 pounds
Build	medium	slender -cons. action
Hair	black	brown
Eyes		
Mustache		
Peculiarities:	round face - round forehead	
Race	white	white

The descriptions of CARLOS J. DE VILLO and PABLO VELAZQUEZ are not available at this time. That of CAMPOS has been given in previous reports. It is noted that the persons charged were not fingerprinted.

No specific leads are being set out. Leads pending and developed will be properly covered and reported.

PENDING

RECORDED EFB:CJ

&  
INDEXED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 11, 1936.

Dr. Israel Castellanos,  
Director,  
Gabinete Nacional de Identificacion,  
Secretaria de Gobernacion,  
Habana, Cuba.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB  
ON 4-14-00

[Dear Dr. Castellanos:

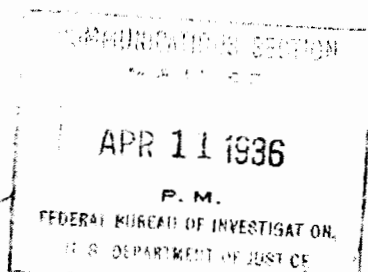
In connection with an official investigation conducted by this Bureau, information has been received to the effect that one Juan Antonio Corretjer took a prominent part in the student revolutionary movement in Habana, Cuba and possesses a criminal record at that place.

It is, therefore, requested that you furnish this Bureau with any information which you may have in your possession relative to the activities of Corretjer in connection with this revolutionary movement, as well as his complete criminal record at Habana, Cuba.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in all matters of mutual interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

5/1/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY 18-5 RSG/STJ/20  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91  
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FROM NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-1438

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODED COPY

APRIL 4, 1936

RECORDED SAN JUAN, P.R.

FBI DEPT JUSTICE WASHN

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. CORRECTION ADMITS POLITICAL CRIMINAL RECORD UNDER SAME

NAME HAVANA. SUGGEST COPY FINGERPRINTS BE SENT THERE ALSO REQUEST INFORMATION

CONCERNING ACTIVITIES AS ADVISED WAS PROMINENT STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

INFORMATION CAMPOS IN DIFFICULTY. MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SOME YEARS AGO. PLEASE

CHECK. RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO NAMED IN INDICTMENT PRESENTLY IN SANTI DOMINGO.

EXTRADITION QUESTIONABLE. USA DESIROUS LEARNING WHETHER INTERVIEW CAMPOS WITH

COMMANDING OFFICER ARGENTINE REPUBLIC SHIP PRESIDENT SARMIENTO BEING FOLLOWED

UP THROUGH STATE DEPARTMENT. AGENT WILL COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OUTSTANDING

LEADS APRIL 9 WHEN UNLESS OTHERWISE ADVISED WILL PROCEED BY PLANE FOR MIAMI

AS ROUND TRIP TICKET PURCHASED. TRAIN FROM MIAMI TO WASHINGTON. NO INDICATION

DATE OF TRIAL BELIEVE WILL TAKE PLACE SUBSEQUENT LOCAL ELECTION NOVEMBER

SITUATION HERE OTHERWISE QUIET.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SR/S (36485)RU S/18

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2

DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BTJ-448  
ON 8-14-00

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*Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner.*



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(A DECODED COPY)

(APR 8 1936)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BSA-MCB  
ON 4-14-00

admin.

VIA NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS (4-7-36)

SAN JUAN P R

J EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR FBI US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. UNFORSEEN LEADS WILL DELAY AGENTS DEPARTURE UNTIL  
ON RUMOR

SUNDAY. USA ACTING ONLY DESIRES AGENTS INTERVIEW LATIN AMERICAN CONSULS  
HERE FOR PURPOSE ASCERTAINING IF THEY CALLED ON CAMPOS AS REPRESENTATIVES  
OF RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND IF CAMPOS DISCUSSED WITH THEM SUBJECT OF

WEAPONS OR POSSIBLE REVOLUTION IN PORTO RICO. PENDING BUREAU'S INSTRUCTION

USA

ALL REQUESTS WILL NOT BE COMPLIED WITH.

RECORDED

THOMPSON

READ BY PI

RECEIVED BY RWF.

(APR 11 1936)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(APR 8 1936)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM TWO FILE

- see Holtzoff re this.

5/1/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 R36/RTS/RUS/ditype  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2-3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/1/91

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job

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APRIL 8, 1936

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

E. K. THOMPSON,  
CARE POSTMASTER,  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

PEDRO CAMPOS. ADVISE NAMES COUNTRIES CONCERNING WHICH USA DESIRES

INTERVIEWS WITH CONSULS AT ONCE. (Q)(u)

HOOVER

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJB/RTJ/RU  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/81

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/RTJ/RU

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA

Naval Radio

12

M

Per

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1936.

Time - 10:05 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

b7C I telephoned [redacted] relative to the case of the above named person, and after outlining to him briefly the facts and the activities and reputation of Campos, told him that the United States Attorney has asked the Agents of the Bureau who are down there working on the case to interview the Latin American Consuls in Puerto Rico as to whether they called on Campos as representatives of their respective governments and whether Campos discussed with them the subject of weapons or a possible revolution in Puerto Rico.

RECORDED

b7C I told [redacted] the purpose of my call to him is to advise him of the facts and this request so that he might, if he so desired, take the matter up with the State Department here in Washington to see what they think about it.

b7C [redacted] said he would take this matter up with the State Department, informally at first, to get an idea of their possible attitude in the matter.

Time - 10:57 A.M.

b7C [redacted] telephoned me back and said that he has gotten in touch with the State Department relative to this situation, and they want to know before giving a definite answer as to the particular countries from which the Consuls who are to be interviewed come.

I told him that while we do not have this information at this time, we will get it by cable from our Agents and then advise him in the premises.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 NJG/STJ/RU

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A  
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT  
MARCH 10, 1926

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

INVESTMENT TELEPHONE OFFICE 7-1488

APR 8 1936

VIA NAVAL RADIO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODED COPY

SAN JUAN PR APRIL 8, 1936

FED BUR INV WASHIN

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED AIR MAIL TODAY.

EXPEDITE TYPING AND FORWARD COPY AIR MAIL TO USA ALSO COPY ROUGH

DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP4 BJA-MC

5/4/81 THOMPSON.  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BJA-MC  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

105-11898-11

62-7921-49

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 11 1936 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

Emrich



STANDARD FORM No. 14A

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT  
MARCH 10, 1926

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 7-1438

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VIA NAVAL RADIO

DECODED COPY

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Pangburn .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

APR 8 1936

SAN JUAN PR APRIL 8, 1936

FED BUR INV WASHIN

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED AIR MAIL TODAY.

EXPEDITE TYPING AND FORWARD COPY AIR MAIL TO USA ALSO COPY ROUGH

DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO

THOMPSON..

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DATE 5/4/81 BY 1036 BTJ/RLS

5/4/91  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTJ/RLS  
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.22  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB  
ON 4-14-00

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-7771-79

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 8, 1936.

Time - 12:40 P.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Brien McMahon telephoned me and said he is in receipt of a communication from the Bureau reflecting the results of the investigation in New York City; that is, that the investigation in New York City has been ordered held in abeyance pending further advice from the Bureau.

Mr. McMahon seemed somewhat concerned over the discontinuing of this investigation in New York City, and said that if possible, he would like to have it continued to see what we can make up there. He pointed out that they are afraid of an acquittal in Puerto Rico, and as an ace in the hole, they want to hold the New York City case in the background, so that if the defendants are as a matter of fact acquitted, they can be taken out of Puerto Rico and tried in New York on the conspiracy charge.

I told Mr. McMahon that you were personally handling this case, but that I would advise you of his further request in the premises.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81

BY SP-5 JTB/BJ

*new york will be  
instructed to  
continue this  
investigation*

EAT RECORDED

Done 4/10/36

EAT

105-11815-12  
62-7721-82  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 11 1936  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAMM TWO

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Miss Gandy

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BTG/20  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

\* NAVAL RADIO \*

[ - DECODED COPY - APR 10 1936 ]

5 dn kd 45

SAN JUAN [ APRIL 9, 1936. ]

DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN D C

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED AIR MAIL TODAY.

EXPEDITE TYPING AND FORWARD COPY AIR MAIL TO U S A ALSO COPY

ROUGH DRAFT REPORT FORWARDED ABOUT TEN DAYS AGO.

THOMPSON

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-8 BTG/20~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-4UB  
ON 4-14-00  
admin.

RECORDED

105-11318-13

62-7721-91

[ APR 14 1936 ]

[ APR 11 1936 ]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATHAN  
TAMM  
TWO

FILE

144

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1936.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Time - 3:15 P.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

I had occasion to talk with Mr. Holtzoff with reference to the above entitled case, and particularly the request through him of the State Department to be furnished with the names of the countries whose Consulates the United States Attorney in Puerto Rico desires contacted concerning this case. I furnished him with the names of these countries as follows: Colombia, Mexico, Spain, Santo Domingo, Cuba and Venezuela. (A)

Respectfully,

*E. A. Tamm*

E. A. TAMM.

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJB/BTD/20  
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BTD/20

APR 13 1936

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

105-11898-14

62-7727-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 22 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

AMM  
WV  
AK



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAVAL RADIO

(APR 9 1936)

(DECODED COPY)

(S) (U)

(S) (U)

SAN JUAN P. R.

(APRIL 9, 1936)

J. EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON D C.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. INVESTIGATION PRACTICALLY COMPLETED HERE.

ADVISE AT ONCE IF CONSULS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AS AGENTS PLAN TO

LEAVE SAN JUAN SUNDAY AM. (S) (U)

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7 BTJ/RTF  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

THOMPSON

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ABOVE WIRE TELEPHONED BY A. H. OF NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS ( 9:30 P.M.

RECEIVED BY GLS.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BTA-MLB  
ON 4-17-00  
admin

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 BTJ/RTJ/SLW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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(APR 14 1936)

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105-11815-15	
62-7721-8	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
(APR 13 1936 A.M.)	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	TWO
FILE	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 DJW/BJW~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Jones	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Gandy	.....

\* NAVY RADIO \*

[ - DECODED COPY - ] (S)(U)

[ APR 9 1936 ] (S)(U)

4 dn kd 72 RUSH

SAN JUAN [ APRIL 9, 1936. ] (S)(U)

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DIRECTOR FED BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. USA NOW ADVISES INTERVIEWS WITH CONSULS FOLLOWING

COUNTRIES WILL BE SUFFICIENT:- COLOMBIA, CUBA, SPAIN, MEXICO, SANTO DOMINGO,

AND VENEZUELA. MORNING PAPERS HERE CARRYING STORY CALNAP RANSOM MONEY HAS

APPEARED IN NATIONAL CITY BANK AT PONCE. OFFICIALS SAME BANK IN SAN JUAN

INTERVIEWED STATE STORY NOT TRUE. (S)(U)

THOMPSON

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 DJW/BJW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 DJW/BJW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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[ APR 14 1936 ] (S)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11898-16  
62-7721-86  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
[ APR 10 1936 A.M. ] (S)(U)  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM

TWO

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB  
ON 4-12-00  
Admin

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:RLG

APRIL 10, 1936

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

E K THOMPSON  
CARE POSTMASTER  
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~AUTHORIZATION GRANTED INTERVIEW COUNCILS NAMED. EXERCISE STRICT~~

TACT AND DIPLOMACY THREE INTERVIEWS. (C)(U)

DOOVER

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG/BJJ/RLS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/81

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

105-11898-17

62-1121-80

APR 10 1936

U.S.

FILE

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Baughman  
Chief Clerk  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BJJ/RLS

CODED AND SENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SENT VIA

Per

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1936.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Time - 12:33 P.M.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;  
Treason.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b7c

[REDACTED] telephoned me and said that the State Department has authorized our Agents to interview the Consuls in Puerto Rico of the countries named in connection with this investigation. However, the State Department did point out that they hoped the Agents who were to conduct these interviews were diplomatic, tactful and discreet in their approach and during the course of the interviews. (S)(u)

b7c

I told [REDACTED] that while I doubted very much if it would be necessary to call such matters to the attention of our Agents in Puerto Rico, we would do so just to be on the safe side.

Respectfully,

*E. A. Tamm*  
E. A. TAMM.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5  
1256/BSJ/ru

5/4/81  
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 236/BSJ/ru  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/97

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RECORDED

APR 14 1936

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-7721-84		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
APR 13 1936 A.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
TAMM	TWO	FILE



# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-1458

VIA NAVAL RADIO

DECODED COPY

DECLASSIFIED BY SH4BJA-MCB  
ON 4-17-00

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SAN JUAN PR [APR 11 1938]

FED BUR INV WASHN DC *admin*

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. CONSUL NAMED DIPLOMATICALLY INTERVIEWED AND ALL DENY  
ANY CONTACT WITH CAMPOS OR THAT HE CALLED ON THEM. INVESTIGATION COMPLETED  
HERE. DUE TO CHANGE IN PLANE SCHEDULE AGENT LEAVING SUNDAY AFTERNOON WILL  
NOT ARRIVE MIAMI UNTIL MONDAY AFTERNOON (u)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/BJS/RS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

DECLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/BJS/RS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/4/91

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[APR 14 1938]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-11813-19

62-7721-88	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
[APR 11 1938] A. J. [initials]	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE ONLY	FILE
TAKEN	TWO

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

EFE:BR  
62-7721

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DATE 5/4/81

BY SP-5 GJG/BJJ/2LS

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1936

RECORDED

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INDEXED

105-11818-30  
62-7721-75  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 13 1936 P. M.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department is presently conducting investigation in Puerto Rico relative to the activities of the Nationalist Party and its attempts to incite rebellion or insurrection in Puerto Rico.

In connection with this investigation, information has been received to the effect that one Pedro Albino Campos, one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party, attempted to purchase arms and ammunition from Ernesto Basillio, Commander of the Argentinian Training Ship "Presidente Sarmiento", which ship sailed from the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 17, 1936, bound for the Azores Islands, Cadix, Spain, and Bordeaux, France. According to this information, Campos is alleged to have called upon Ernesto Basillio on Sunday, March 8, 1936, on the "Presidente Sarmiento" and told him in the presence of two of Basillio's officers that a revolution will occur in Puerto Rico as soon as sufficient arms are gathered; that he, Campos, had some arms which had been brought into Puerto Rico by means of aeroplane, but these were not sufficient in number; that it was at this time that Campos urged Commander Basillio to sell him arms and ammunition. It is noted that Commander Basillio refused this request inasmuch as he does not sympathize with Campos' cause and is inclined to be friendly towards the United States in this matter.

It is, therefore, requested that the appropriate officials of your Department make an effort to interview Commander Basillio upon the arrival of the "Presidente Sarmiento" at any of the above-mentioned places relative to the details of his conversation with Campos while at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and to obtain from him complete information as to the itinerary of his present voyage so that he can be readily located in the event his appearance is later desired as a witness in any prosecution instituted in connection with this matter. Your immediate attention in the premises will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
Attorney General.

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Nease .....  
Miss Gandy .....

APR 11 1936

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Washington, D. C.

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT San Juan, Puerto Rico	DATE WHEN MADE 6-11-36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/20-4/8/36	REPORT MADE BY D. DiLillo
TITLE CHANGED: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; JUAN ANTONIO CORREIJER; LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ; RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, alias Rafael A. Ortiz; JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ; CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ; JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO; PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, alias Pablo Morreno Rosado; ERASMO VELAZQUEZ			CHARACTER OF CASE INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 100px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
<p style="text-align: center;">-P-</p> <p>Case presented to Grand Jury, March 31 to April 3, 1936. On latter date indictment charging violation Sections 4, 6, 7 and 88, Title 18, U.S.C. returned against given defendants. Julio H. Velazquez and Juan Gallardo Santiago taken into custody. Pacheco, still at large, is reported to be at Trujillo City in Republic of Santo Domingo. All defendants, exception latter, arraigned before U. S. Court at San Juan, April 7, 1936, entered pleas of not guilty, being released on \$10,000.00 each. Reporting interviews had with large number of officers, other persons, throughout island of Puerto Rico.</p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent D. DiLillo, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 4, 1936.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: The title has been changed due to the addition of the names of RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ and JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO; to record the correct name of PABLO ROSALO ORTIZ, previously reported PABLO MORRENO ROSADO, and by reason of the fact that the name of JUAN JUARBE JUARBE is being dropped as he was not indicted.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
Bureau 5 New York 1 U.S. Att'y., San Juan, P.R. 1		105-11813-5 NOT RECORDED 119 JAN 20 1950	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [signature]

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rule  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

RULES, FEDERAL RULES  
OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): \_\_\_\_\_

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-HQ-11898-NR REPORT dated 4-11-36 pages 2-9

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Not all of the persons given were interviewed by Agents, as Mr. Ortiz Toro, the Assistant U. S. Attorney in charge of the Grand Jury informed that they, the said persons, could give no material facts, and knew nothing of the activities of the Nationalist Party, other than what it is generally known through the press.

b3  
Rule  
6e

[REDACTED] members of the Independent Party of Mayaguez, during a conversation had with Special Agent DiAllo, [REDACTED] informed that they up to approximately a year and a half ago were members of the Nationalist Party; that they are now "Independistas" and that they believe that Puerto Rico should be given freedom and that the United States Government should have nothing to do with Puerto Rico; that they believe, however, that the United States should be the big friend of Puerto Rico; that international relations between Puerto Rico and the United States should be very amicable and for the purpose of illustrating the point, they stated that now, on account of the American occupation of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico is obliged

to purchase products of the United States; that were Puerto Rico independent, Puerto Rico, would of necessity, due to its geographical situation and the proximity to America, buy the same amount of American made goods, yet Puerto Rico would want to have the right to buy from Spain, France and other nations, if Puerto Rico so desired to do. They stated that, naturally, they would want the right to be politically independent, they would want the right to elect their governor, and, in brief, be a nation, independent, free, sovereign.

Emilio Soler Lopez stated that the theory of the party of which he is president in Mayaguez, is that of demanding, legally, in the right way, the independence desired; that his party, in fact, is now working towards making a formal demand at the seat of the Government in Washington of the much desired independence; that no formal demand was ever made by his party along the lines indicated and that the question was never taken into consideration by the United States as the United States does not, in reality, know what Puerto Rico wants. Mr. Soler Lopez pointed out that he personally knows that the United States is a giant and Puerto Rico is a dwarf, adding that the giant will never know what the dwarf thinks, if he does not express his thoughts. To the question as to what the "Independantists" would do if the United States would refuse their demand, Emilio Soler Lopez made no reply. The reply was made by Cabassa who said, "Well, then, it would be a different matter," but would make no further explanation.

Soler Lopez, Pedro Luis Perea and Cabassa professed to be ignorant of the activities of the Nationalist Party and stated that they would not be of much assistance to the Government in the prosecution of the case. When questioned as to the reason they deserted the ranks of the Nationalist Party, they informed that the Nationalist Party platform did not contain the program hereinbefore explained by them. They informed that the Nationalist Party did not advocate the use of force in years past and that their only knowledge of the Nationalist Party movement of present days is that acquired by them in the press.

An interview was also had by Special Agent DiLillo with Aguedo Ramos Medina of 17 Jose de Diego St., Santurce, a suburb of San Juan. He stated that he was for approximately three years an active member, in fact the President of the Nationalist Municipal Council of Santurce with headquarters at the given address; that he was expelled from the Nationalist Party, approximately 1 1/2 years ago, as he was not in accord with the rules and regulations of the party; that at that time a large number of Nationalists deserted the party for the same reason and that at that time the Nationalist Party did not have in its program anything concerning recruiting, or Army of Liberation; that the party, then, was some sort of a "spiritual cause", a cause of training "souls to independence and preparing people to it". He stated that the program of the party, at that time, was that of the independence of Puerto Rico, presented by means of a constitutional convention, and that no acts of terror, or "anything like that" was either urged or practiced.

Aguedo Ramos Medina stated that he has no knowledge whatsoever of the activities of the Nationalist Party at present, with the exception of what he reads in the local press; that he can supply no information as to anyone who might be able to give any evidence in the matter; that he does not agree with ALBIZU CAMPOS and that were he able to be of any assistance, he would not hesitate in rendering it. Ramos Medina stated that the Nationalist Party had no arms at the time he was a member thereof and that he personally believes that in spite of what is said the Nationalist Party has no arms which may be used to bring about a revolution. The only thing they actually have - he stated - "es lengua", they talk. Ramos Medina did agree that the Nationalists may have individual guns which, however, - he repeated - are not proper arms to bring about a revolution.

The "Bond" of Puerto Rico, described in previous reports, was discussed with Ramos Medina who stated that the said "bond" was issued by the Nationalists as "bond" of the Nationalist Party and not as "bond" of the Republic of Puerto Rico. He stated that the bond would be paid by the Republic of Puerto Rico five years after being "constituted", and added that the Nationalists on issuing the "bond" actually thought - and perhaps believe yet - that they would be responsible for the independence of Puerto Rico, and that the Republic would assume an obligation contracted by the party which created it.

As herein stated, the other persons herein mentioned were not interviewed, as Assistant U. S. Attorney Ortiz Toro informed that they knew nothing of value, or anything which might assist in further investigating the case.

Assistant U. S. Attorney George Ortiz Toro informed that Joaquin Agasty did state that the speech delivered on the radio November 3, 1935, and mentioned in previous reports, though prepared by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, and signed by him, was actually read by Jose Enamorado Cuesta who is now in Spain, and the time was paid for by "La Palabra".

Jose Lameiro who was formerly the general secretary of the Nationalist Party and who, according to his own statements, is still a Nationalist, said nothing derogatory to the Nationalist Party, but spoke of his discrepancies he had with Campos personally. He, however, could give no evidence, Mr. Ortiz Toro informed.

With further reference to Jose Enamorado Cuesta, who also writes his name Jose Enamorado y Cuesta, Special Agent E. K. Thompson submitted the following information:

Inasmuch as information had been received by Agents that Jose Enamorado y Cuesta, a prominent Nationalist had gone to Spain in the interest of the Party, inquiries were made of C. Gallardo, Executive Secretary of Puerto Rico who advised that he has the power to issue passports and on November 22, 1935 he issued passport #12,926 to Jose Enamorado y Cuesta of 23 Cruz Street, San Juan, who stated that he was going to Spain and France for the purpose of writing a book.

Agent inspected the passport application and ascertained that Cuesta was born in Yauco, Puerto Rico, October 9, 1892 and that his father Julio Enamorada Toral was born in Uruguay in 1860 and emigrated to Puerto Rico in 1890.

The following description of Cuesta was secured from the passport application.

Name	Jose Enamorada Cuesta
Age	44
Height	5'4"
Hair	Grey, bald in front
Eyes	Dark brown
Occupation	Writer

In connection with this matter Executive Secretary Gallardo advised that the State Department of the United States issued on December 16, 1935, a statement received from the Spanish Foreign Office relative to the citizenship of persons born in the Spanish possessions. The statement in question informed that all persons born in the Spanish possessions subsequent to January 1, 1890 and prior to April 11, 1899 did not acquire Spanish Nationality. Mr. Gallardo pointed out that perhaps the passport of Cuesta might be cancelled on this account as he might not be considered a citizen of the United States.



Charles Horton Terry, the Secretary of the Governor, had Agent meet F. Gaudier Cabassa who stated that he had recently returned from Spain and while in Madrid met by chance a young colored Puerto Rican who stated that his name was Filiberto Vasquez Lopez and that he was the Plenipotentiary Delegate of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Spain and that his mission was to sell in that country some kind of certificates or bonds of the National Government of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of raising funds with the view of obtaining the Independence of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Gaudier also advised Agent that Vasquez had written letters to Mr. Alejandro Lerroux the then Premier of Spain and to Mr. Jose Gil Robles, Minister of War requesting an interview at the Palace. According to Mr. Gaudier an audience was granted Vasquez.

Mr. Gaudier also advised that he ascertained from talking with Vasquez that he Vasquez had an American passport which had been secured in New York and that it was issued with both a Spanish and French Visa.

Mr. Charles Horton Terry advised Agent that he had recently been informed by a lady that she had heard that some years ago Pedro Albizu Campos while traveling in Mexico had become involved in some difficulty with the Mexican Government but that he had the State Department assist him out of his difficulty and that perhaps that Department might have some information concerning the nature of the difficulty.

The case was considered by the United States Grand Jury at San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 31 and April 1, 2 and 3, 1936. On the latter date the Grand Jury returned an indictment in three counts. It charges:

#### FIRST COUNT

That PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORRENTJER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VILEZ, JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO, PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ and ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, from on or about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas and other places, conspired between themselves and with other unknown persons, to overthrow and oppose by force the Government of the United States, it being part of the said conspiracy that:

They, being leaders, officers, active members and in control of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, a political party organized under the laws of the island, and composed of a large number of persons, would procure, induce, incite and encourage the members of the said party to bring about the independence of Puerto Rico from the United States, by force and violence and by an armed revolution that:

They, by speeches, letters, decrees and other writings, would publicly declare and attempt to persuade others that the so-called republic of Puerto Rico came into existence on or about September 3, 1883 and thereafter always has been and is legally in existence in Puerto Rico with the sovereign powers of Government; that;

They would set up in Puerto Rico the so-called republic of Puerto Rico, and ALBIZU CAMPOS would issue documents purporting to be of an official character of the so-called Republic of Puerto Rico; that;

They would utilize the organization of the Nationalist Party, its National Council and the various Municipal Councils throughout the island, to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico by force and violence and by armed revolution against the United States; that;

They, in personal solitations, public speeches and in writing would persistently and continuously urge the other members of the party and the people of Puerto Rico, to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico; that;

They would procure and cause to be procured by members of the said Nationalist Party, certain firearms, ammunition, and other military equipment for the aforesaid purpose; that;

They would establish, maintain and cause to be established and maintained, recruiting stations in the cities of Caguas, Humacao, Mayaguez, San Juan and other towns in Puerto Rico, to recruit and enlist members of the said Nationalist Party as soldiers for military service in a so-called Liberating Army, and that;

They would in San Juan, Santurce, Rio Piedras, Loiza and other cities in Puerto Rico, direct and drill and cause to be directed and drilled in military formation, various groups of members of the said party designated as Cadets of the Republic or enlisted soldiers in the Liberating Army, including instructions in the use of firearms and other weapons, all for the aforesaid purpose, and in violation of Section 6, Title 18, of the U. S. Code.

#### SECOND COUNT

Charges that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORREIJER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO R. HERNANDEZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO, PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ AND ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, from on or about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San

Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas and other places, conspired between themselves and with others to the Grand Jurors unknown, to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authorities and laws of the United States, and that they in furtherance of the said conspiracy committed the following overt acts:

- 1 - On June 22, 1934, at San Juan, P.R., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered a speech and made statements to the effect that each Puerto Rican house should be an arsenal of arms in case Puerto Ricans were attacked by Americans or any nation which should care to invade or impose itself on Puerto Rico.
- 2 - On October 19 and November 4, 1935 and on or about every seventh day thereafter, JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIER, printed, published, sold and circulated "La Palabra" which contained articles, written statements and accounts of speeches, urging, inciting and exhorting the people of Puerto Rico to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico.
- 3 - On October 25, 1935, in the cemetery known as Seboruco in the Santurce Ward of San Juan, P.R., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered an oration during the course of which he made certain statements inciting rebellion and insurrection against the United States.
- 4 - On November 3, 1935, at San Juan, P.R., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS submitted to the official in charge of the radio station known as WKAQ for approval and broadcast the original in the Spanish language of a "Declaration of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in extraordinary joint session with the Municipal Councils thereof at Aguas Buenas, on October 30, 1935, the sixty-eighth year of the Proclamation of the Republic", containing certain specific statements tending to incite rebellion and insurrection.
- 5 - On February 24, 1936, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, in the cemetery located in Santurce, a ward of San Juan, P.R., delivered an oration making certain specific statements for the purpose of inciting rebellion and insurrection.
- 6 - On November 22, 1935, in Humacao, P.R., CLEMENTE SOTO VELAZ delivered a speech during which he stated in substance that a state of war actually exists in Puerto Rico and that everybody would rise in arms against the American Government.

- 7 - On October 8, 1935, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS delivered a speech, making amongst others, statements to the effect that he was at the head of the said party with the purpose that if independence was not given to Puerto Rico in one way, they would take it in another, etc., and that certain members of the Nationalist Party should be recruited in order to proclaim the Puerto Rican republic on a day not far away.
- 8 - On January 15, 1936, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ and ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, printed, published and distributed a certain circular titled, "Puerto Rican Socialists, Republicans, Liberals, Communists..."
- 9 - On March 1, 1936, and other dates, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ printed and published and circulated a certain newspaper known as "Armas", urging and inciting members of the Nationalist Party and the people of Puerto Rico to arm themselves in order to bring about the political independence of Puerto Rico from the United States of America, by force and violence and by an armed revolution against the United States.

In violation of Sections 4 and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code.

#### THIRD COUNT

Charges that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, JUAN ANTONIO CORREIJER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO and PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ did conspire between themselves and with other persons unknown, to engage in armed hostility against the United States, and open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of soldiers for the purpose, and that in furtherance of the said conspiracy committed the following overt acts:

- 1 - During the aforesaid period of time, the defendants committed the acts, alleged as overt acts in the second count of the indictment.
- 2 - On various dates during the aforesaid period of time, the defendants, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and other cities directed and drilled in military formation, various groups of members of the Nationalist Party, designated as Cadets of the Republic, or enlisted soldiers of the Army of Liberation, and gave the said groups of men military instructions, including the use of firearms and other weapons.



- 3 - On December 8, 1935, at Caguas, P.R., at the Convention of the Nationalist Party, the defendants caused the adoption of a resolution providing that the Nationalist Party should open recruiting stations to be located at the headquarters of each Municipal Council so as to register, enlist and recruit members of said party and other men, as soldiers in a military organization to be known as the Liberating Army with the purpose of engaging in armed hostility against the United States.
- 4 - On January 1, 1936, pursuant to said resolution, PEDRO ALBERTO CAMPOS and JUAN ANTONIO CORRETIJER, issued at San Juan and circulated, a printed decree, proclamation or statement, entitled, "Nationalism Calls its Men to Immediate Military Organization for National Defense".
- 5 - On various dates, in San Juan, RAFAEL ORTIZ BACHECO as Chief of Instruction of the Cadets of the Republic and Liberating Army, and Julio H. Volasquez, as Commander of Infantry and Adjutant of Chief of Instructions, issued to groups of men of the said Cadets of the Republic and Liberating Army various instructions for military training.
- 6 - Beginning January 7 and ending on January 22, 1936, at Caguas, P.R. CLEMENTE SOTO VALLEZ and IRASMO VELAZQUEZ opened and caused to be opened a recruiting station.
- 7 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, persons unknown, as individuals and on behalf of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, opened and caused to be opened a recruiting station.
- 8 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Mayaguez, P. R. JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- 9 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Rio Piedras, persons unknown, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- 10 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at San Juan PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.
- 11 - From January 7 to January 22, 1936, at Santurce, a suburb of San Juan, persons unknown individually and on behalf of the Nationalist Party, opened a recruiting station.

In violation of Sections 7 and 88, Title 18, U.S.C.

Capias for the arrest of defendants were issued on April 4, 1936. JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO and JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ of Mayaguez and San Juan respectively, were taken into custody on April 5 and 6, 1936, by the United States Marshal. All other defendants, with the exception of RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, had already been taken into custody and had been released on bond. RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO could not be located and at Aguas Buenas, his former place of residence, the United States Marshal was informed that PACHECO had left the Island of Puerto Rico, bound for the Republic of Santo Domingo.

An examination of the records of the New York Puerto Rico Steamship Co., San Juan, P. R., made by Special Agent DiLillo, brought out the information that one RAFAEL A. ORTIZ, a school teacher, a Latin-American, left San Juan, P.R., on the steamer Borinquen on March 9, 1936, for La Romana, Dominican Republic, in which city he was to join a relative, one Jose Diaz Ortiz. A form titled "Information Required by the United States Authorities and Dominican Government of all Passengers Leaving United States Territory for Dominican Republic" in possession of the said steamship company, informs that RAFAEL A. ORTIZ, now 36 years of age, was born at Ponce, P.R., January 31, 1900; that he is married, is in good health, is the husband of Edith Sanchez and that his wife was, then, on March 9, 1936, residing at Caguas, P.R., which was also his - ORTIZ'S - last residence. The name of RAFAEL A. ORTIZ is the only one on record similar to that of RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO.

Records at the office of the said steamship company also inform that on March 23, 1936, also on the Steamer Borinquen, one Edith Sanchez Ortiz, a female 19 years of age, born December 16, 1916, left San Juan, P.R., for Trujillo City, Dominican Republic, for the purpose of joining her husband RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO. Mrs. Pacheco gave as last place of residence Aguas Buenas, P.R.

There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that RAFAEL A. ORTIZ and RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO are one and the same person. It may be noted that a comparison of the signature of RAFAEL A. ORTIZ with the signature of R. ORTIZ PACHECO, as it appears on papers seized during a search made at Mayaguez, P.R., revealed that they - the two signatures - are identical. According to information given by the New York Puerto Rico Steamship Company no American citizen is required to have a passport for the purpose of visiting the Dominican Republic. The only thing he is required to do is to sign the form herein mentioned.

All the defendants, with the exception of PACHECO, were arraigned before U. S. Judge Robert A. Cooper at San Juan, P.R., on April 7, 1936, when the charges contained in the indictment

were read to them. Each of the defendants entered pleas of not guilty to the said charges, and each was released after having posted bonds in the amount of \$10,000.00 each. The date for the trial was not set.

It was stated in the report of reference that on March 12, 1936, the office of the United States Attorney, through the headquarters of the Insular Police at San Juan, inquired of all police stations throughout the island concerning the activities of the Nationalist Party and suggested that a report be submitted. Reports were made by the various district chiefs in Puerto Rico. Some of the reports informed that activities of the party in certain localities were insignificant, some others informed that recruiting was not effected in certain other localities. Those reports are not being considered herein.

For the purpose of expediting the matter, the United States Attorney arranged that the district chiefs and all persons able to give information as to the recruiting of the Nationalists for the Army of Liberation in the towns hereinafter given report to San Juan on March 31 and April 1, 1936, in order that they might be interviewed and might testify before the Grand Jury, if necessary. The localities chosen, through an examination of the reports submitted, are: Aguadilla, Barranquitas, Carolina, Ciales, Fajardo, Guanica, Guayama, Isabela, Quebradillas, San Juan, San Lorenzo, Utuado and Yacuboa, P.R.

Record is made hereinafter of the most important information contained in the reports submitted by the district chiefs and of the interviews had by Agents with the persons given as witnesses, or able to give some information in this matter. The data given in the report submitted by the various district chiefs is found immediately after the name of the city.

#### A G U A D I L L A

The recruiting of the Army of Liberation was had at No. 11 Sthal Street, the location of the Nationalist Club, on February 23, 1936. In the recruiting station there were observed a table, some chairs and some benches. The recruiting was effected by: Gonzalo Balette Sosa, 26 Batances Street; Nestor Rodriguez, 40 Ceiba Street and Eduardo Dias, 54 Progreso Street; and Julio Ortiz Gomez, 30 Fuerte Street.

The men enlisted were:  
Francisco Arce Feliciano  
Eleuterio Rivera Cortez  
Reyes Ortiz Gomez  
Julio Ortiz Gomez  
Maria Isaias Roman  
Felipe Rivera Robles

Barrio Ceiba Baja  
Barrio Corrales  
Cuesta Vieja  
Calle Fuerte  
Barrio Ceiba Baja  
Barrio Victoria



Julian Morales Chacon  
Luis Lopez Ferrer  
Gonzalo Baletto Sosa  
Antonio Lusspell Ubinas  
Natalio Valentin Vega  
Jose Rodriguez  
Jose E. Perez Cajigas  
Luis Castro  
Eduardo Diaz  
Valeriano Rosa  
Carmelo Cruz  
Natalio Abusida  
Catalino Laguer  
Reinaldo Rosario  
Nector Rodriguez  
Placido I. Gonzales  
Gabino Mieves Vega

Barrio Borinquen  
Calle Progreso  
Calle Betances  
Cuesta Nueva  
Barrio Borinquen  
Barrio Ceiba Baja  
Cuesta Vieja  
Calle Barbosa  
Calle Progreso  
Barrio Obrero  
Cuesta Nueva  
Calle Fuerte  
Barrio Obrero  
Calle Betances  
Calle Ceiba  
Barrio Tamarindo  
Barrio Montana

Persons able to give testimony on this matter are:

b7C [REDACTED]

Aguadilla, Puerto Rico  
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico

Reporting officer: Guillermo Arroyo, District Chief, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico.

b7C [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 31, 1936. He stated that he personally knows that the Nationalist recruiting station at Aguadilla was opened for approximately one week, that is to say from February 16 to February 23, 1936, at No. 11 Stal street; that he during the said week, in company with [REDACTED] passed by the said recruiting station on various occasions daily; that at the address given is located the Nationalist club; that the one story building in which the club is located is so marked; that from the street one can see what transpires inside of the club; that from the street he, therefore, observed that the club was furnished with a desk, chairs and wooden benches; that on the desk he saw some papers; that behind the desk he saw on some occasions Gonzalo Baletto Sosa, and on some other occasions Eduardo Diaz, Nector Rodriguez and Julio Ortiz Gomez; that he observed that a number of young men went into the said recruiting station; that he does not know just what they did, but that it appeared to him that the said young men answered questions put to them by any of the four recruiting officers; that he, then, saw the young men write something in a register, as though they were signing their names; that the young men, then, were observed by him to raise their hands as if they were taking an oath and that he, then, saw them going into the store of Reyes Ortiz Gomez where their weights were taken on a scale in existence in the said store.



b7C

[redacted] stated that the young men known to him as having been recruited are: Flacido I. Gonzales, Julio Ortiz Gomez, Felipe Rivera, Julian Morales Chacon, Antonio Lunsell Ubina, Natalio Valentin Vega, Gabino Nieves Vega, Jose E. Perez Cajigas who assisted in recruiting at times, Luis Castro, a very bad actor, Jose Romero and Eliseo Ortiz Gomez. The officer stated that from conversation overheard he knows that the recruiting was for the purpose of creating in Aguadilla a company of Cadetes de la Republica; that the company was not formed, however, due evidently to the fact that subsequent to February 23, 1936, the date of Colonel Riggs' assassination, the activities in the Nationalists club in Aguadilla became dormant, it being his information that orders were received from Nationalist leaders that activities be temporarily curtailed. [redacted] had no conversation with the recruiting officers herein named, nor had he any conversation with the so called enlisted men.

b7C

[redacted] stated that his investigation in Aguadilla disclosed no information indicating that the Nationalists in the city may be armed. He gave it as his opinion that the cadets may have individual weapons, as the majority of Puerto Ricans do possess and do carry revolvers. The officer informed that he at no time heard either ALFIZU CAMPOS or any other Nationalist leader deliver a speech. He could furnish the name of no one able to give information, or willing to testify in this case.

b7C

Insular Police [redacted] interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo, corroborated the statements made by [redacted] and added that on one occasion, subsequent to the opening of the recruiting station, he heard Edward Diaz, one of the recruiting officers while he - Diaz - was attempting to induce an individual, whose name the officer does not know, in joining the Army of Liberation. [redacted] stated that he, then, heard Diaz say to the other men that the purpose of the Liberating Army was that of creating a strong body of men to facilitate the overthrowing of the American Government. Commenting upon Diaz, [redacted] stated that Diaz is "an ordinary" person, somewhat unbalanced who seems to take delight in insulting whenever he can, the police in Aguadilla. [redacted] could give no other information.

b7C

An interview was had on March 27, 1936 by Special Agent E.K. Thompson with [redacted] Aguadilla, P.R., who advised that there were very few Nationalists in the city and that Campos and his prominent assistants had never made a speech in that city on any occasion but that some time ago a speech was made there by Clemente Perera a former professor at the University of Puerto Rico who was demented and is now traveling in South America. The speech was

principally a denunciation of the Insular Police and no mention was made by the speaker concerning the American Government.

b7c

[redacted] also stated that although a recruiting office for the Cadets of the Republic was opened on or about February 23, 1936 at #11 Stahl Street, the Cadets have never drilled and as far as he knows, their activities, if any, are practically nil.

b7c

When questioned concerning the annual celebration which is held in Lares each year on the 23rd of September, [redacted] stated that this town is in his district and that he had attended the last mass meeting in that city at which Albizu Campos spoke. The events which took place were as follows: A large number of Cadets of the Republic were in attendance and they came from all sections of the island in trucks, autos, etc. and upon their arrival in the city they assembled in the plaza where an address was delivered by Albizu Campos having as its principal theme the heroism of those martyrs who fell in that city when an insurrection was attempted against the Spaniards. After this address, Campos gave to several of the Cadets present, wooden guns as a reward for being proficient in drilling. The entire assembly then paraded to the cemetery in Lares and placed flowers on the graves of those who had given their lives in the first attempt of Puerto Rico for Independence. On returning from the cemetery the Nationalist leaders and all of the Cadets marched to the Catholic Church where a Mass was said for those who had fallen at Lares. After this Mass, the gathering was declared at an end and all present left the city in orderly fashion.

b7c

[redacted] pointed out that this celebration took place about a month before the killings at Rio Piedras and consequently there was nothing for Campos to talk about except the desire for Independence of the Puerto Rican people and to render homage to those who had given their lives in the first attempt at Lares. Due to the events which have transpired since that date, the celebration this year will be carefully watched and every effort made to avoid trouble.

b7c

It was also stated by [redacted] that the Nationalists still hold meetings on Sunday afternoons from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of Campos and the other leaders who were arrested with him.

b7c

When questioned concerning any arms that the Nationalists might have, [redacted] stated that he had no information along this line but that it was his belief that they only possessed pistols or revolvers which nearly every citizen has.

# BARRANQUITAS

The recruiting of the Army of Liberation was carried on during February of 1936, in the residence of Francisco Rodriguez located in the Barrio Bancas and in the residence of Ramon Guzman in the Barrio Quebrada Grande in Barranquitas. In each of the two recruiting stations was noted a register in which the names of the enlisted men were written.

The persons in charge of recruiting were:

Leon Rivera, School Teacher,	Barranquitas, P.R.
Francisco Rodriguez, Barrio Barrancas,	" "
Ramon Guzman, Merchant, Barrio Quebrada Grande,	" "
Perez Acevedo, Employed by the FERA	" "

Persons seen in the recruiting stations:

Felix Colon Colon	Barranquitas
Antonio Berrios Santana	Luis Munoz Rivera Street
Miguel Lopez Morales	Del Rio Street
Jose Rodriguez Miranda	Florida Street
Francisco Rosado	Barrio Quebrada Grande
Prudencio Nieves	Barrio Quebrada Grande

No person who has personal knowledge of the information given above desires to make a declaration before the Federal Authorities.

Reporting officer: Ramon Ortiz Fuentes, District Chief, Barranquitas

District Chief Ramon Ortiz Fuentes was interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo at San Juan, on March 31, 1936, when he stated that he personally knew absolutely nothing concerning the matter and that the information outlined hereinbefore was confidentially furnished to him by a friend acquainted with the Nationalistic movement in Barranquitas. The chief informed that the friend gave him the data upon being promised that his name be not divulged and that he be not called as a witness. The Chief felt that inasmuch as his friend would not testify it would be useless to disclose his name. Such a disclosure, he maintained, would not benefit the prosecution of the case, but, would, on the other hand, deprive him of a source of information which might in the future, prove very valuable. The Chief informed that in spite of the recruiting, no company of cadets was formed in Barranquitas due to lack of funds; that there are no arms in possession of Nationalists in Barranquitas and that he cannot suggest the name of any civilian willing to testify in the matter.



CAROLINA

The recruiting of the Army of Liberation in Carolina was had in the house of Dativo H. Hiraldo, located on Jose de Diego Street, near the corner of San Francisco, from about the middle of January to February 23, 1936.

The recruiting was effected by:

Dativo H. Hiraldo, Aniceto Garcia, alias Choto, and Ramon Perez Perez who is the president of the Nationalist Party in Carolina.

b7c No witnesses available. The information was obtained by the reporting [REDACTED] Insular Police [REDACTED] in the absence of the District Chief, from the Postmaster of Carolina.

It was ascertained through inquiries made of Postmaster George DePas of San Juan, that the Postmaster of Carolina is Jose G. de Iturrando, a person of good character and one who would assist, were he in a position to do so, in the investigation of the matter.

An interview was had by Special Agent Milillo with Postmaster Jose G. de Iturrando who stated that, in addition to being the Postmaster, he is the owner of a gasoline station in Carolina, located at the corner of San Francisco and Ramon Rivera Street; that on Jose de Diego Street, near the corner of San Francisco is located a small drug store operated by Dativo H. Hiraldo, a white man between 45 and 50 years of age, married and the father of many children; that during the month of January of 1936, in the said drug store Hiraldo and a colored man named Aniceto Garcia, opened a recruiting station so as to enlist men for the Army of Liberation, and that the said recruiting station was discontinued on the same day Colonel Higgs was killed in San Juan, February 23, 1936.

Postmaster Iturrando stated that he first acquired knowledge concerning the said recruiting station, when he heard people discussing the matter in the lobby of his post office; that he had at no time any conversation with any Nationalist concerning same and that he was at no time in the drug store for the purpose of obtaining first hand information of the alleged recruiting station.



The postmaster did state that on one occasion only he passed in front of Hiraldo Drug Store; that he observed from the outside, that in one corner of the said store, there was a small table; that a man unknown to him was standing nearby and was talking to Aniceto Garcia who was seated at the table and who appeared to be writing something. Hiraldo was not in the store, then, but was standing in the vicinity of his home in the same building. Mr. de Iturrando informed that there was no sign on the outer wall of the drug store, indicating that a recruiting station was set up therein, though the Nationalist flag was exhibited. The Postmaster could not say if Aniceto Garcia, when observed by him, the Postmaster, was actually engaged in enlisting the stranger, but took it for granted on account of the general conversations overheard.

Postmaster de Iturrando stated that there exists in Carolina a small company of the cadets which is commanded by a man who appears to be its officer; that the said company does not exhibit any weapons and engages only in performing simple military drills.

The Postmaster informed that the President of the local council of the Nationalist Party in Carolina is Ramon Perez Perez who is employed in the San Juan office of the Pan American Airways as cashier; that Perez Perez is very anti-American; that sometime prior to October 1935, Ramon Perez Perez, Dativo M. Hiraldo and Aniceto Garcia called at his, the Postmaster's, home; that he inquired of them as to what he could do for them; that they told him that they did not want to have anything to do with him, but that they desired to talk to his, the Postmaster's, wife; that his wife, then, conversed with the callers who desired that Mrs. de Iturrando become a Nationalist and a leader of the Nationalist women's club; that Mrs. Iturrando, who had always been a Unionist, declined to accept their proposition and the three intruders left the house; that some two or three days later he, the Postmaster, upon going to the post office found pasted on the glass of its window a poster, handprinted in Spanish and reading, "You, the traitors of the Country, must be done away with, even if, in so doing, it would be necessary to shed our blood", or words to that effect.

The postmaster stated that he reported the matter immediately to the local police, but no action was taken. The police, in fact, suggested that he take the poster down and forget about it.

The incident was related by Postmaster de Iturrando for two reasons, first to illustrate the disinterest of the police in nationalistic matters and second to illustrate the fact that if pro-Americans do not listen to the Nationalists or dare to do anything against them, they - the pro-Americans - are threatened.

Postmaster de Iturrando could give no information as to the possibility that Nationalists in Carolina may have arms. He stated that almost anyone in Puerto Rico possesses a revolver or a pistol of some sort, and expressed his belief that the Nationalists, too, have such weapons. In connection with this subject he related the incident which occurred the day after the Rio Piedras, P.R., assassination of several Nationalists leaders by stating that one Fernando Rojas, an admitted Nationalist, approached him in Carolina, took an old automatic out of his pocket, and stated that the police might have killed his brethren in Rio Piedras, but that he - Rojas - was going to vindicate them. The Postmaster informed that he suggested Rojas to go home and leave the gun there, which Rojas did, inasmuch as, upon being arrested shortly after, Rojas did not have the gun in his possession.

The postmaster could not suggest anyone able to give evidence in this matter. He stated that he knows it to be a fact that everyone in Carolina is afraid to say anything against the Nationalists fearing possible consequence.

b7C

Insular Police [REDACTED] when interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo on the matter, could furnish absolutely no information. He stated that he knows Hiraldo herein mentioned and knows also by sight the other important Nationalists in Carolina, but he at no time had a conversation with any of them, does not know their aspirations, and can give the name of no civilian able or willing to give any data and facts about the Nationalist movement in Carolina.

#### C I A L E S

The recruiting for the Army of Liberation was carried on from January 7 to January 17, 1936, in an apartment of a house the property of Secundino Lamoso, situated on Palmer Street, Ciales.

According to investigation made, the persons in charge of recruiting were the following:

Juan Ortiz Perez, Barrio Cialites,	Ciales, P. R.
Angel Manuel Rodriguez, Student of Superior School,	"
Fernando Dominguez,	"
Roberto Dominguez,	"

Persons able to make declarations as to the information given, are:

b7C Marcelino I. Rios, District Chief, Insular Police, Ciales, P. R.  
[REDACTED] Insular Police "

District Chief Marcelino I. Rios, when interviewed by Special Agent D. Bilillo, stated that he has been stationed at Ciales, P.R., since July 21, 1932; that he knows of his knowledge that from January 7, 1930, to January 17, 1936, the Nationalists of Ciales opened some sort of an office in the first floor of an apartment house on Palmer Street; that he, from the street, was able to observe that the office was equipped with a table and some chairs; that there was a register upon the table and that he observed that the said office was in charge of Juan Ortiz Perez, on some occasions, and Angel Manuel Rodriguez, Fernando Dominguez and Roberto Dominguez on other occasions. The chief informed that he observed a number of young men going into and coming out of the said office; that he, personally, does not know any of the said youngsters and that he has no direct knowledge that the office in question was the recruiting station set up by the Nationalists for the purpose of enlisting persons for the Army of Liberation. Said knowledge, the chief stated, was acquired by him from rumors circulated in Ciales at that time. The chief never had any conversation with either the enlisting officers or the persons enlisted in the Army of Liberation.

Chief Rios also stated that he has observed in Ciales a small company of youngsters, from 14 to 18 years of age, dressed in civilian clothes, and known as the cadets of the republic, marching about town and doing simple military exercises in an empty lot; that the said company is not armed and that it is being commanded in Spanish by either Juan Ortiz Perez or Manuel Angel Rodriguez, Pedro Angel San Miguel or Angel Pedro San Miguel. The chief had no conversation with any of the "officers" herein named or members of the company commanded by them as to the purpose of the Army of Liberation.



Chief Rios heard a speech delivered by Albizu Campos in 1932 at Ciales. Albizu Campos spoke, at that time, concerning the exploitation of Puerto Rico on the part of the American Government and corporations, spoke about the independence of Puerto Rico and as to what the country needs. The chief could not remember, however, a specific statement made during the said speech. No information could be procured during the interview concerning the possible existence of arms and ammunitions stored by the Nationalists, to be used for the bringing about of the independence nor could information be procured concerning one or more civilians in Ciales able to give information and willing to testify.

b7C Special Agent DiLillo interview also Insular Police [redacted] who could add no information to that already given by his chief. He stated that he observed the alleged recruiting station maintained by the Nationalists in Ciales during the period mentioned, adding, however, that if he would not have heard rumors that the Nationalists were enlisting "soldiers" for the Army of Liberation, the opening of the said recruiting station would not have been noted at all. [redacted] did, also, observe the company of cadets referred to by Chief Rios, but, inasmuch as he had no conversation with any of the members thereof, he does not know the purpose of its organization and its existence. The officer stated that he knows nothing as to the alleged arms and ammunitions the Nationalists are supposed to have and could not inform as to the identity of any one who would be able to give evidence desired.

#### PAJARDO

The recruiting of men for the Army of Liberation was carried out from January 2 to January 29, 1936, at No. 15 Dr. Lopez Street, opposite Antonio Barcelo Square, in Pajardo, P.R. Enthusiasm was noted in the recruiting station, and in the outside of it were observed a number of students and boys about town.

The persons who carried on the recruiting were:

Salvador Menadich  
Jesus Sison Pacheco  
Luis Ramos  
Ignacio Rodriguez  
Juan Melendez  
Gregorio Melendez  
Conrado Morales  
Juan Estrada

Progreso Street  
Celia Aguilera Street  
Barriada Roosevelt  
Federico Garcia Street  
Munoz Rivera Street  
Barriada Jerusalem  
Barrio Quebrada  
Barrio Maranjo

Persons seen enlisting:



Gregorio Solero, San Juan Street,	Fajardo, P.R.
Juan Garcia Montes, Fraternidad Street	" "
Francisco Rodriguez, Barriada Nueva	" "
Alfonso Perea, Dr. Lopez Street	" "
Rafael Velilla, Barriada Jerusalem	" "
Francisco Velilla, Barriada Jerusalem	" "

The reporting officer, Miguel Martinez, was unable to locate any person willing to make a declaration.

An interview was had on March 31, 1936, with District Chief, Miguel Martinez of Fajardo, by Special Agent Dilillo. In reply to questions he stated that of his own knowledge he could only testify, if necessary, that the Nationalist headquarters in Fajardo are located at No. 15 Dr. Lopez Street and that upon passing in front of the said headquarters on one occasion, between January 2, and January 29, 1936, he noted a number of persons going in and coming out. He overheard, then, a conversation between two persons, identity not known, that in the inside of the headquarters, the Nationalists were carrying on a recruiting. Had he not heard the said conversation he would not have known that the Nationalists were actually engaged in recruiting cadets for the so-called "Army of Liberation".

Chief Martinez informed that he has been stationed in Fajardo since August 13, 1935; that he, since the date given, has observed no particular activities on the part of the Nationalist Party; that, to his knowledge, no company of the "Cadetes de la Republica" exists in Fajardo and that he, while in that city, never heard either ALBIZU CAMPOS or any other leader of the party deliver any speech. He did hear, so Chief Martinez stated, ALBIZU CAMPOS over the radio on various occasions; that he, however, does not remember the specific dates and does not remember what he was talking about. The Chief said that CAMPOS merely talked about the political and economical situation of the country, but made no statement derogatory to the United States, and no statement to the effect that the Government should be overthrown.

Chief Martinez stated that there is no indication that the Nationalists in Fajardo have any arms; that he has heard rumors of the existence of said arms in Fajardo and that on one particular occasion the police made an investigation of information furnished by a National Guard officer to the effect that the Nationalists were transporting arms in a truck of greens, the investigation having proved that the information was groundless.

b7c

Upon being inquired as to where he procured the information contained in his report to the Chief of the Insular Police of San Juan, the Chief informed that the information was procured through an investigation conducted by his [REDACTED] of A. Jardo.

The chief insisted that he could not furnish the name of any civilian able to give testimony or information on the matter, as all the civilian Puerto Ricans are very uncooperative in all cases, and afraid to testify even in a most insignificant one.

b7C

[redacted] Insular Police [redacted] at Fajardo, was interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo on April 8, 1936. He stated that he is personally acquainted with the fact that a recruiting station was opened by the Nationalists in Fajardo on January 2, 1936 and was kept open until on or about January 29, 1936; that the said recruiting station was located on Dr. Lopez Street; that the said recruiting station was located on the first floor of a building and that from the street one could see what transpired in it. He stated that on the outer wall of the recruiting station there was a Nationalist flag; that inside of it there was displayed a black standard, upon which there was embroidered in gold, "Battalion General Valero, Company C, Fajardo, Puerto Rico". The standard had also upon it the insignia representing either a Jerusalem cross or Nazi Swastika.

b7C

[redacted] states also that he noticed that the recruiting station was equipped with a table, some chairs, and that on the table there was a register; that he observed a large number of boys going into the said recruiting station and conversing with the recruiting officers, known to him as Ignacio Rodriguez, Jesus Siles Pacheco and Juan Collado; that he heard the said recruiting officers while they attempted to induce the young boys who entered the recruiting station to enlist in the Army of Liberation; that he personally had no conversation with either the recruiting officers or the enlisted men, but that he knows that the said recruiting officers were enlisting men for the Liberation Army due to the conversation overheard by him, and also due to the fact that some newspaper publicity was given during the period in question—January 2, to January 29, 1936—concerning the matter that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was recruiting an army. The newspapers referred to by [redacted] are the "Imparcial" and "El Mundo" of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

b7C

[redacted] could give no information as to whether cadets of the Army of Liberation had military training in Fajardo subsequent to January 29, 1936. He stated that such training was had in December, 1935 when he personally saw the Cadets of the Republic, uniformed in white trousers, black shirts and black caps trimmed in white, march about the streets of Fajardo and doing military exercises in empty lots.

b7C

[redacted] stated that Pedro Albizu Campos delivered an address in Fajardo sometime during 1935. [redacted] does not remember the tenor of the speech delivered by Campos and does not remember whether he, Campos, made derogatory statements against the United States Government.

b7C

[redacted] informed that it is rumored that the Nationalists in Fajardo are armed. He added that he has no personal knowledge of the fact however, nor can he give the name or names of any person or persons able to assist in the inquiry. He did mention the name of [redacted] of Fajardo, a member of the National Guard, as a person known to him to have considerable data concerning the Nationalistic movement.

b7C

Insular Police [redacted] of Fajardo, Puerto Rico was interviewed by Special Agent Thompson. [redacted] corroborated the information given by [redacted] but could add no additional information of value. He did state that whenever the Cadets of the Republic marched about Fajardo in December, 1935, they, the cadets, were commanded in Spanish by Salvador Menadich, who was their Captain.

b7C

[redacted] upon being interviewed on April 10, 1936, exhibited a notebook given out as advertisement by the Swan Baking Powder Company, Chicago, Illinois, upon the first page of which there was found a pencil indentation reading "El Libro del Peligro"--The Book of Danger. The notebook in question contained the names of various girls evidently not connected with this investigation. It contained also the information that Eduardo Perez purchased a pistol, calibre .45, upon which he paid the amount of \$9.45 and on which he owed \$5.55; that Leocadio De Jesus purchased a revolver on which he paid \$8.00 and owed \$2.30; that Vicente Maldonado purchased a revolver on which he paid \$7.00 and owed \$5.00, and that Leonardo Ortiz paid \$12.00 for a revolver.

b7C

In exhibiting the notebook [redacted] stated that it had been turned over to him by one Eduardo [redacted] of Fajardo, who recently found it on the street of that city. [redacted] however, could give no information as to whether the notebook in question



had any bearing upon the Nationalistic movement in that city. He stated in fact that he did not know any of the persons mentioned in the said book, being certain that they, the said persons, were not residing in Fajardo.

b7C [redacted] states that there exists in Fajardo a Nationalist Club located on the principal square of the city; that the Club has no sign indicating that it is in fact a Nationalist Club, but that a Nationalist flag is exhibited there; that he was at no time in the Club in question, but that it being located on the first floor of a building, the door of which opens on the street, he was able to observe that the interior of the Club has a desk, some chairs, and on its wall there is nailed a Battalion flag reading, "Battalion General Valero of the Southern District, Fajardo".

b7C [redacted] stated that he personally knows that the Club in question from on or about January 2, 1936 to on or about January 31, 1936 was used as a recruiting station; that on the desk in the inside of the Club he noticed a register; that he noticed the persons acting as recruiting officers, that is to say Jesus Siaca Pacheco, Ignacio Rodriguez and Juan Melindes, questioning some of the persons who entered the Club, and that they wrote in the register certain things; that he does not personally know just what they wrote in the said register, but that he was subsequently informed by Rafael Arajua, also a National Guardsman, that the said recruiting officers would write in the register in question matters pertaining to enlisted men, the said enlisted men being recruits for the Army of Liberation.

b7C [redacted] stated that he has not seen the organization known to him as Cadets of the Republic performing any military exercises in Fajardo subsequent to January, 1936; that he, however, prior to January did see a Company of cadets march about the streets of Fajardo under the command of Salvador Nenadich, and did see the said Company perform simple military exercises in an empty lot. He said that the Company was not armed, nor did it have wooden rifles.

b7C [redacted] did state that on March 24, 1936, he personally saw four Nationalists armed with pistols; that he knows personally three of them, but does not know the fourth; that the three known to him are Tomas Garcia, Conrado Morales, and a man

Ricans to attain independence from Spain. Ramon de Jesus stated that he is not a Nationalist, but that inasmuch as he knew something about military drills he accepted the invitation in question with Perfecto Imanes and Cruz Robles, who are not Nationalists, merely for the purpose of a free trip to Lares.

Ramon de Jesus stated that three squads each composed of eight men left Fajardo by trucks for Lares; that upon arrival at Arecibo, Puerto Rico they stopped and met there a large contingent of cadets who had concentrated in Arecibo from various other cities of the Island; that the three squads from Fajardo were commanded by Ignacio Rodriguez and Salvador Nenadich; that in Arecibo the cadets marched through the town, and subsequently again boarded the trucks and proceeded to Lares, where he for the first time saw Pedro Albizu Campos.

Ramon de Jesus stated that all the cadets participating in the Lares commemoration were uniformed, that is to say, wore white trousers, black shirts and black caps trimmed in white; that he and his companions, Perfecto Imanes and Cruz Robles, not being Nationalists, did not have the uniforms, which, however, were furnished for the occasion by Salvador Nenadich; that in Lares the troops were first reviewed and then commanded by Pedro Albizu Campos, as Commanding Chief of the Cadets of the Republic; that in Lares they first attended a commemoration in the cemetery and then they went to church where a mass was celebrated; that while in the cemetery Pedro Albizu Campos delivered a speech, the tenor of which Ramon de Jesus does not know, inasmuch as he happened to be away from the tribune from which the speech was delivered.

b7D [REDACTED] stated that the various Companies in Lares had some sort of a competitive military drill and that the best Company received a trophy consisting of a sword. To the best recollection of the informant the trophy in 1935 was awarded to the Caguas, Puerto Rico Company.

Ramon de Jesus could give no additional information on the matter. He stated that he knew absolutely nothing concerning the recruiting had by the Nationalist Party in Fajardo in January of 1936.

b7c

nicknamed "El Barbero". [REDACTED] informed that the men in question did not exhibit the pistols, he knowing it to be a fact however that they were armed, inasmuch as the said pistols could be discerned on their hip pockets.

Rafael Arajua, a National Guardsman at Fajardo, stated that he has been a member of the National Guard Company in that city since June 3, 1935; that prior thereto he was affiliated with the Nationalist Party, but that due to the fact that the Nationalist Party under the leadership of Pedro Albizu Campos advocated the use of armed force for the purpose of attaining the independence of Puerto Rico, he left the said Nationalist Party.

Rafael Arajua stated that though not being a member of the Nationalist Party he remained friendly with the Nationalists in Fajardo, and on one particular occasion in January, 1936, having read in a newspaper of San Juan that the Nationalists contemplated recruiting an army, he personally went to the Nationalist Club in Fajardo and personally saw that the Nationalists were actually recruiting soldiers. He described the recruiting station as being equipped with a desk, four wooden benches, two chairs, a Nationalist flag and a Battalion flag; that while he was in the said recruiting station Jesus Siaca and Salvador Menadich acting as recruiting officers; that while he was there at least three persons unknown to him entered the said recruiting station; that the said boys were measured by the Sergeant at Arms, whose name he does not know, and thereafter were questioned by the recruiting officers who made notations on an appropriate enlistment card as to the names, ages, places of residence, occupation, military category, and all other information received from the persons being recruited.

Rafael Arajua described in detail the enlistment card, which was fully described in the report submitted by Special Agent DiLillo, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 4, 1936. It is believed that Rafael Arajua will be a most valuable witness in this particular case.

Ramon de Jesus, also a National Guardsman at Fajardo, upon being interviewed stated that in September of 1935, he was invited by Ignacio Rodriguez to participate in a parade to be had at Lares, Puerto Rico, to commemorate the first attempt made by the Puerto

Perfecto Imanex corroborated in detail the statements made by Ramon de Jesus, adding that should it become necessary, though he is a Socialist, he will testify to the fact that the Fajardo Company was led by Salvador Nenadich; that the squad to which he was attached was in charge of Ignacio Rodriguez, and that the entire outfit, that is to say, all the Companies of cadets concentrated at Lares, were there commanded by Pedro Albizu Campos as Commander in Chief of the organization.

b7C  
Cruz Robles herein referred to could not be located for an interview. Robles is a member of the National Guard at Fajardo, and according to information furnished by [REDACTED] and Ramon de Jesus will gladly testify, should it become necessary, to the same set of facts related by Ramon de Jesus and Perfecto Imanex.



### GUANICA

The recruiting for the Army of Liberation was held at the home of Victor Alejandro Sallaberry situated at the corner of Cruz and Buenaventura Quinones Streets. Recruiting was carried on during the month of December 1935 and January 1936. A Nationalist flag could be seen in this place and outside was a sign that read "Enlist in the Liberating Army of the Country". This sign later disappeared.

No definite evidence is available as to who carried on the recruiting, however Victor A. Sallaberry and Jose R. Couto, the local president of the Nationalist Party, were seen coming out of this house. Likewise no evidence is available concerning the identities of the persons who were enlisted.

There is no Nationalist Club in the city but members of the party meet in the homes of Sallaberry and Couto.

On July 25, 1935 Campos, Corretjer and Luis Castro Quesada stayed at the home of Couto and the following day Campos made a public speech. On February 23, 1936 Campos visited the home of Sallaberry which was also visited by Couto the local president and several other Nationalist leaders.

Information is also given in this report that Campos has five Thompson machine guns and that he loaned one of them to Erasmo Nizaro who is under the impression that he is going to be assassinated.

The reporting officer is S. Rosa Velez, District Chief who states that no one is able to give information of his own knowledge and that there are very few persons from whom any information could be obtained.

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An interview was had on March 31, 1936 by Special Agent E. K. Thompson with S. Rosa Velez who advised that during December and January he saw a sign outside of the "caffetin" of Victor A. Sallaberry reading as follows, "Enlist in the Liberating Army, your country needs you". Velez stated that he never saw anyone being recruited and does not know who was engaged in recruiting the applicants.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at <http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/>.

There are some Cadets of the Republic in the city but he has never seen them drill but he knows that Jose R. Couto is the commanding officer. The Nationalists have no club but the caffetin of Couto is where they usually gather.

On July 25, 1935 Campos, Corretjer and Quesada made speeches in Guanica and they spoke in general terms about throwing the Yankees out of Puerto Rico or throwing them into the sea. Velez stated that the speakers did not advocate the use of arms but simply stated that the Americans did nothing but exploit the land and the people and that they should be made to leave.

According to Velez, none of his officers saw the recruiting being carried on.

Velez was advised by Capt. Blanco of the National Guard, who is also the Insular District Chief at Sabana Grande, that a lawyer named Nazario Toro of San German had four machine guns but that he, Blanco, did not know where they were kept although he had made several attempts to find out.

#### GUAYAMA

The recruiting of men for the Army of Liberation was carried out during December 1935 and January and February, 1936, in the Nationalist Club located at No. 6 Agustin Calimano Street, Guayama, P. R. In the recruiting station were noted a table, note books, pencils and chairs.

The persons who carried on the recruiting are:

b7C [REDACTED] who resides with his father at [REDACTED]. He is continuously engaged in Nationalistic propaganda. He, for political reasons, insulted the local postmaster and [REDACTED].  
b7C [REDACTED] He attempted to kill a young woman for a love affair. He has criminal records.

b7C He is the [REDACTED] of the Southern Forces of the Army of Liberation, who is temporarily residing in Yauco, he being there employed by the PRRA.

b7C [REDACTED] the Nationalists are conducting very secret reunions.

Lisander Borrero, Student of High School, resides with his father on Hostos Street. Lately he was treasurer of the local council of the Nationalist Party.

Dr. Eugenio Vara, 78 Baldorioty street. Though expelled from the Nationalist Party, he is still very enthusiastic about Albizu Campos. He is the most outspoken Nationalist in the city.

Francisco Garcia, alias Pao Hoston, 52 Hoston Street, Guayama, P.R.  
Juan Santos, PRRA employee, 62 Las Torres, Guayama, P.R.  
Thomas Leon, formerly Secretary of the local council, the Guayama, P.R.  
son of a post office employee of Guayama, residing  
with father at 29 Palmer Street,  
Modesto Navarro, 45 Palmer Street Guayama, P.R.  
Felix Allende, 75 San Antonio Street Guayama, P.R.

The reporting officer, Jaime Gonzalez, District Chief, is unable to give the name of any person willing to testify as to the facts outlined by him. He does not give the name of his informant.

b7C District Chief Jaime Gonzalez was interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo on March 31, 1936. He stated that the information contained hereinbefore was not procured by him, it having been obtained by [REDACTED] stationed at Patillas, P.R. The chief stated that he only knew of his own knowledge that approximately three years ago a company of cadets, composed of all the bootblacks of the town, was first organized by Dr. Eugenio Vara and Adolpho Caballero, but it was not very successful. The chief stated that he can give absolutely no testimony as to the recruiting carried on during the year of 1936, as the only thing he knows is the existence of the Nationalist club in Guayama. During the five years and four months of duty in Guayama the chief did not hear ALBIZU CAMPOS speak, nor did he hear that the Nationalists in Guayama may have in their possession or under their control arms and ammunitions.

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police [REDACTED] stationed at Patillas, Puerto Rico, was interviewed by Special Agent DiLillo at San Juan on April 8, 1936. He stated that though now stationed at Patillas he was born and resided in Guayama up to approximately two years ago; that he, therefore, while in Guayama became somewhat acquainted with the Nationalistic movement in that city; that in March 1936 he was requested to make an investigation at Guayama concerning the activities of the Nationalists in that city and that during the course of his investigation he learned facts submitted in the report of the Insular District Chief herein before mentioned.

Jose Antonio Lamboglia could give absolutely no facts, of his own knowledge, concerning the matter of recruiting in Guayama. He could give no information as to whether the Nationalists in Guayama are armed and could suggest the name of no one in Guayama who would be able to give first hand data concerning the matter, or would be willing to testify.



ISABELA

Recruiting for the Liberating Army was carried on in the Nationalist Club situated at the corner of Corchado and Progreso Street in the city. The time during which the recruiting was carried on is unknown to the police authorities. Nothing was noted in the club in the visit that was paid to it. However the recruiting was carried on by the President of the local club one Ramon Medina Ramirez.

No one was seen enlisting and there is no one who can testify as to the activities.

The reporting officer is Felix Olivieri, District Chief.

An interview was had on March 31, 1936 by Special Agent R.E. Thompson with District Chief Felix Olivieri who stated that he did not know of his own knowledge of the Nationalists having a recruiting office in Isabela. Olivieri also stated that none of his officers had personal knowledge of this recruiting office and that no civilians could be located who would be willing to testify as they are afraid of the Nationalists. Olivieri stated that he heard that a recruiting office was opened but that he did not inquire about it. He does know that there are two companies of Cadets of the Republic in the city and he has seen them drilling in civilian clothes. They only wear the distinctive uniform when they go to meetings which are held behind closed doors. According to Olivieri, there are over 500 Nationalists in Isabela.

About three months ago, Juan Antonio Corretjer and Juan Juarbe Juarbe made speeches in Isabela but according to Olivieri no mention was made of overthrowing the United States Government. The speeches dealt with the right of a people for Independence and the desire of the people for a Republic to be established.

It may be noted that Albizu Campos, as previously reported, delivered an address at Isabella, P.R., November 19, 1935. Chief Olivieri informed that he was not in Isabela when the said speech was delivered. An examination made of police records indicate that the officer who attended the meeting at which the speech was made, was [REDACTED] who, however, could recall nothing of what Albizu Campos and other speakers might have talked about.

b7C

QUEBEC, ILLAS

The recruiting of the Army of Liberation was carried on for an indeterminate period of time ending February 22, 1936, in a portion of a building, in Ensanche Amador, in which the cigar factory of Dionicio Gonzalez is located. A portion of the said building is used by the Nationalists as their meeting place. The objects observed in the Nationalist Club were, one table, some chairs and some wooden benches.

The recruiting was effected by:

Ramon Saavedra Valez, Socorro Street Dionicio Gonzalez Mejias, San Justo St.  
Dionicio Gonzalez, Ensanche Amador Manuel Gonzalez Mejias, San Justo St.

Persons enlisted:

Eduardo Marichal Jimenez  
Jose Saavedra Valez  
Dionicio Gonzalez Mejias  
Dionicio Gonzalez  
Maria Torres Marichal  
Eladio Padin Gonzalez  
Ramon Rojas Gonzalez  
Florencio Martinez  
Juan Feliciano Canoe  
Josefa Berrios  
Juan Cabassa Rieves  
Miguel Rodriguez Rios  
Tomas Pineiro Perez  
Juan Gutierrez  
Virgilio Crespo Morales  
Ramon Conera Espinosa  
Jose Avila Abrams  
Ramon Chavez Garcia  
Manuel Gonzalez Mejias  
Juan Roca de Leon  
Ramon Molinary de Jesus  
Ramon Saavedra Valez  
Ines Roca de Leon  
Wenceslao Cerra  
Francisco Merendo  
Dolores Gonzalez Mejias  
Jose Roca de Leon  
Miguel Marichal  
Marina Padin  
Angelina Saavedra Amador  
Andres Volgado

California Street  
Barrio San Antonio  
San Justo Street  
Ensanche Amador  
San Carlos Street  
Barrio Terranova  
Barrio San Jose  
Ensanche Amador  
Hospital Street  
Socorro Street  
Hospital Street  
Barrio Terranova  
Hospital Street  
Hospital Street  
San Carlos Street  
Barrio San Antonio  
Calle Lamela  
Ensanche Amador  
San Justo Street  
Rafols Street  
Lamela Street  
Socorro Street  
Rafols Street  
California Street  
Barrio Coosa  
San Justo Street  
Rafols Street  
San Carlos Street  
Ensanche Amador  
Socorro Street  
California Street

Persons able to give testimony of recruiting:

b7C

[REDACTED] Insular Police Quebradilla, P.R.  
[REDACTED] Insular Police " "

Reporting Officer: Guillermo Arroyo, District Chief, Aguadilla, P.R.

A supplementary report was submitted as to the Nationalistic situation in Quebradilla, by District Chief Ramon Mares of that locality, on March 16, 1936.

The report reiterated the information that the recruiting of the Liberating Army was had in the club of the Nationalist Party; that the recruiting was effected between the dates of January 7 and January 22, 1936, and that nothing was noted in the said club, though information was received that there was a little scale used in taking weight of the prospective cadets.

To the list of persons effecting the recruiting, the report adds the names of:

Juan Roca de Leon, Rafols Street and Ramon Chaves Garcia, Ansanche Amador.

The supplementary report gives a list of names of the persons who refused to remain in the Army of Liberation as follows:

Lazaro Morales	Quebradilla, P.R.
Enilio Rosa	"
Elio Ruiz Velez	"
Salomon Reveron, Barrio San Antonio	"

The report informs that the Nationalists contained in the lists given before, who had been previously registered for election purposes, asked that their names be taken out.

The report informs further that Dionicio Gonzalez is a member of the Nacional Council, Ramon Saavedra Velez is President of the Municipal Council, and that Dionicio Gonzalez, Jr., is the secretary.

The report, gave as possible witnesses, the names of:

b7C

Ramon Mares, District Chief, Insular Police	Quebradilla, P. R.
[REDACTED] Insular Police, [REDACTED]	"
[REDACTED] Insular Police, [REDACTED]	"
Arnulfo Igarza, Justice of Peace	"
Rafael Delis Cue	"

The last named witness found on the door of his store a poster, placed there by Dionicio Gonzalez, Jr., reading "To the Nationalists. From today to the 22nd Recruiting of the Liberating Army. Enlist this very day. Your Country needs you."



b7C

Chief, and [redacted] were interviewed by Agents on March 21, 1938. They stated that from on or about January 14 to on or about January 22, 1938, the recruiting of men for the Army of Liberation was carried on in the tobacco store and factory of Dionicio Gonzalez, Sr., located on Ensanche Amador Street, Quebradillas. [redacted] mentioned saw a sign hanging from the wall in the tobacco store, reading "Recruiting for the Army of Liberation from the 14 to the 22." The sign was taken down by [redacted]. The recruiting was also advertised by a street crier, one Juan Feliciano, a local insignificant character, through a megaphone. Feliciano cried out that recruiting for the Army of Liberation was being carried on in the store of Dionicio Gonzalez. No one of the officers herein mentioned actually saw any one being recruited, and the knowledge that the recruiting actually went on at the address given was acquired by them through inquiries made, and rumors heard.

b7C

[redacted] informed that the company of the Cadets of the Republic in Quebradillas is composed of about 14 or 15 young men; that he did not see them march or do military exercises on the street; that military training is acquired by the said cadets in the tobacco factory of Gonzalez; that he saw, on a number of occasions, the cadets enter the said factory and soon after he heard them marching about, hearing also the voice of a man giving commands in Spanish, such as "forward - march", "right face", etc. Chief Munoz and [redacted] observed and heard the same thing. The chief who is acquainted with Dionicio Gonzalez, Jr., and Juan Roca de Leon, and knows their voices well, stated that he is certain that the cadets in the inside of the factory were instructed by the said two persons. The Chief is also certain that military drills were had in that place on February 9 and February 16, 1938. The Chief could give no specific information as to whether the persons given as the recruiting officers, did, in fact, act as such. Their names, it was explained, were placed on the list as they are the most outstanding members of the party in Quebradillas. It was explained by the Chief that the names of the persons recruited were obtained by Justice of Peace Igarza before whom applications for exclusion to the registration for elections were made by the Nationalists named.

The given Nationalists, therefore, were not seen by any one known to the police while being recruited. As to the four persons who refused to remain in the Army of Liberation, Chief Munoz stated that said names were included in his report on information received. He stated that he talked to one of them, Lazaro Morales, who told him that he left the Nationalist Party as he became convinced that independence in Puerto Rico could be gained in a better manner than that suggested by the Nationalists. Morales made no other statement and the Chief made no attempt to procure additional data from him. The Chief is not certain



if Morales would make additional statements or would be a willing witness.

b7c No one of [redacted] herein mentioned with the exception of [redacted] ever heard Albino Campos deliver an address. [redacted] heard him in Humacao in 1933 or 1934, but does not now remember what was the subject of the speech or the statements made by Campos. [redacted] was the one who stated that meetings are still being held in Quebradillas by members of the Nationalist Party. One very important meeting was held recently to celebrate the acquittal of a leader in the Insular courts in which he was tried for attempted murder.

b7c Rafael Delis One was interviewed by Special Agent Dilillo to whom One stated that he is employed by his uncle Corpus Delis in the latter's store in Quebradillas. He stated that on February 23, 1936, the date when Colonel Riggs was killed in San Juan, P.R. a bunch of boys were in the store talking about the matter, and one of them, name not known, called to his attention that on the wall of his store there was a poster reading: "To the Nationalists. From today to the 22nd Recruiting of Liberating Army. Enlist this very day. Your country needs you". One stated that though it seems unbelievable, though he had been in the store every day for the previous two or three months, he had not seen the poster before and had no idea as to the person who placed it there. One stated that he called the attention of [redacted] to the poster in question which was then taken down by the police; that some time prior to February 23, 1936, there also worked in the same store one Catalino Medina of Quebradillas; that he, One, for the purpose of ascertaining who placed the poster there questioned the said Medina who told him that the poster was placed on the wall of the store, by a tailor who had shortly before arrived in Quebradillas from Arecibo, P.R., and who answered to the name of Andres Delgado. One stated that he did not believe Medina too much, but the latter maintained that he was correct in his assertions he having stated, "Why wouldn't I be sure that Delgado put it there, if I saw him with my own eyes?"

Rafael Delis One who maintained that he is not a Nationalist stated that he knows nothing concerning the activities of the Nationalists in Quebradillas or any other place; that he had no idea that they were recruiting "soldiers" until he ascertained on February 23, 1936, and that, though sorry about it, he cannot be of any assistance in this investigation.

Arnoldo Igartua, Justice of the Peace in Quebradillas, was another person who, upon being interviewed by Agent Dilillo, maintained knowing nothing concerning the activities of the Nationalists. He stated that the only thing he knows is that sometime ago, he was requested by

members of the police force in Quebradillas, to furnish the names of all persons appearing on certain forms titled "Solicitud de Exclusion de una Inscripcion", filed by Ramon Saavedra Valdez. The Justice of the Peace explained that the form in question may be filed by any one desiring to make a petition under oath for the elimination of certain names of electors from the registration books for a certain given cause. Mr. Igartua stated that between February 13 and February 15, 1936, Ramon Saavedra Valdez filed 18 or 20 such affidavits, alleging therein that 18 or 20 respective persons, "lacking necessary legal residence for electoral purposes" were to be excluded from the registration book. The names of the said 18 or 20 persons are the names appearing in the list of the persons recruited given hereinbefore.

As further explanation, the Justice of the Peace, gave it as his opinion that the Nationalists did not register in January of 1936, for the annual election, in accordance with the proclamation of the Caguas, P.R., Convention; that many of the persons given in the list herein mentioned, became Nationalists subsequent to having registered in January, and that therefore, Saavedra, the Nationalist leader by filing the affidavit, had their names eliminated from the electoral records. It is believed that Mr. Igartua knows that to be a fact as he was so informed by Saavedra. He maintained, however, throughout the interview that he merely expressed his opinion and that he had no personal knowledge that that was the case. The Justice of the Peace would not state that the tenor of the conversation had with Saavedra was the one related, but admitted that when he asked Saavedra if the petition would be contested by March 15, 1936, by the person whose name was given, Saavedra stated that there was no such fear as the persons whose names he gave were Nationalists. It appears evident, therefore, that the names of the electors were not eliminated for lacking legal residence.

During the interview the Justice of the Peace was asked as to whether he could furnish any evidence or information concerning the activities of the Nationalist Party in Quebradillas. He emphatically replied in the negative.

In accordance with information given in the police report hereinbefore mentioned on April 10, 1936, the Agents attempted to obtain information of value from Lazaro Morale, Angel Ruiz, Zolio Ruiz Velez and Emilio Rosa, former members of the Nationalist Party in Quebradillas. These said persons while admitting that they had at one time been militants of the Nationalist Party, stated that they were unable to give any information of value in the matter, inasmuch as they left the said Nationalist Party in December, 1935, or at about the time the Nationalist Party in the convention had at Caguas, Puerto Rico issued a decree to boycott the elections. They stated that while they still believe that the United States Government should give independence to Puerto Rico, they believe also that the said independence should be sought by peaceful means, and that the Nationalist Party should, therefore, participate in the elections as other political parties in Puerto Rico do.

No one of the persons interviewed cared to make a statement concerning the activities of the Nationalist Party prior to December, 1935. They stated that the Party prior to that period had a platform advocating no force. They stated that they were unable to furnish any information concerning the activities of the Party subsequent to December, 1935, inasmuch as they refrained from going to the Nationalist Club in Quebradillas and refrained to converse with members of the Nationalist Party in that city.

It may be noted that Salomon Reveron also given in the police report as a former member of the Nationalist Party of Quebradillas could not be located, his present whereabouts being unknown.

While at Quebradillas, Catalino Medina, formerly employed in the store in which the poster inviting Nationalists and others to recruit in the Army of Liberation was located, was interviewed by Agents. Medina, who is said by police authorities to have an excellent reputation, stated that the person who placed the poster in the store in question is Carmelo Delgado, a rabid Nationalist, who conducted a small laundry on California Street, Quebradillas. Medina stated that should it be necessary he would be glad to testify concerning these facts.



SAN JUAN

The recruiting of men by the Nationalist Party for the so called Army of Liberation was carried on:

- 1 - In Pasaje Matienzo, San Juan, in a cigar store operated by Pablo Rosado Ortiz, from the second fortnight of January until the end of the first fortnight of February, 1936.

In the said recruiting station were noted, a small table covered with the Portorican flag; a black standard with a white cross in its center hanging from the wall; a scale, a metrical measure marked on the wall and a collection box with the saying: "Cooperate with your contribution to buy arms for the Army of Liberation."

The enlistment was carried on by Pablo Rosado, 38 Crux street.

Possible witnesses:

b7C Jose R. Velazquez, District Chief, Insular Police, San Juan, P. R.  
[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, P. R.  
[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, P. R.

- 2 - In Ponce de Leon Avenue, No. 250, at the corner of Callejon Imperial Stop 24, Santurce, a suburb of San Juan, during the month of January until the last of February, 1936.

In the said recruiting station were noted, various wooden benches, a table. On the wall was noted a flag of Porto Rico and another black flag with a white cross in its center. The photograph of Pedro Albizu Campos was upon the Portorican flag.

The name of the person who carried on the recruiting is not known.

Possible witness:

b7C [REDACTED] on duty at Stop 21, Santurce, San Juan, P. R.

- 3 - Nationalist Club - only - on Tapia street, near the sea, in a salt factory. There resides Pedro Gonzalez, captain of the cadets. He is assisted in the club by another Nationalist named Valerie Torres residing on Caim street, No. 12, Santurce.

Possible witness:

b7C [REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, Porto Rico.



It is reported that the persons who carried on the recruiting, together with other persons, names not known, will, during the coming elections in November, commit acts of violence.

The reporting officer is M. Garcia Davila, District Chief, who states that there are no persons who can testify of their own knowledge.

b7c  
An interview was had with Chief F. Garcia Davila on March 31, 1936, by Special Agent DiLillo. He stated that he has been stationed in San Lorenzo for the past 8 months; that he, though signing the letter giving the information herein before mentioned, knows absolutely nothing about the Nationalist movement in San Lorenzo and that the said information was gathered by [REDACTED] in that city. The chief stated that he, prior to being transferred to San Lorenzo, was stationed in Juncos where Nationalists are very few; that he knows of no person in either of the two cities who would be able to give any information in this case and that he never heard that the Nationalists have any arms in their possession or under their control.

Jose R. Volazquez, Jose Barrodo and Salvador Mas, were not interviewed by Agents, as they were previously interviewed, and their statements reported. Angel Anglada who is sick in bed, could not be questioned.

b7C On March 30, 1936, Special Agent S. E. Thompson interviewed [redacted] of the Insular Police who is stationed in Santurce, P. R. [redacted] stated that during January and February of 1936 there was a recruiting office for the Cadets of the Republic established on Callejon Imperial near the corner of Ponce de Leon Avenue. He knows this to be so because he saw outside of this place a sign that read "Recruiting for the Liberating Army". He never saw anyone being recruited and does not know who was in charge of the office.

b7C [redacted] also advised that this office had a large door which was always kept shut and that to gain admittance one had to give certain knocks on it. This address is also the location of the Nationalist Club of Santurce where meetings are still being held twice a week.

b7C [redacted] also stated that he had never seen the Cadets of the Republic drilling and has never seen them in their uniforms.

He also stated that he had never heard Campos or any of the prominent members of the Party make any addresses and that he knows very little concerning the activities of the Nationalists.

#### San Lorenzo

Recruiting for the Liberating Army was carried on in a house at the corner of Jose de Diego and Jose Tous Soto Streets during the month of December 1935, shortly after the Convention in Caguas.

#### Persons who carried on the Recruiting:

Pedro Hernandez Mejias	Jose Tous Soto Street
Arnaldo Ramirez Jr.	" " " "
Ebanislaio Ortiz Montanez	La Maraca Street corner Soto Espana
Natividad Ortiz Montanez	" " " "
Jose Ramirez	Manos Rivera Street
Pedro Reyes	" " " "

#### Persons seen enlisting:

Antonio Torres (ex Nat. Guardiaman)	-Marciso Varona Suarez Street
Antulio Gomez	-Jose Tous Soto Street
Francisco Machin, Jr.	-Jose de Diego Street
Eliaseo Munoz	-Antonio R. Barcelo Street
Jose Figueroa, Jr.	-Manos Rivera Street
Hernando Gomez	-Barrio Quemadas

SAN LORENZO

b7C

[REDACTED] presently stationed at San Lorenzo upon being interviewed stated that he made the investigation in this city concerning the Nationalist movement. [REDACTED] advised that during the month of December, 1935, shortly after the Convention in Caguas, a recruiting station for the Liberating Army was opened in a house at the corner of Jose de Diego and Jose Luis Soto Streets. This house is also the location of the Nationalist Club in San Lorenzo. According to [REDACTED] the recruiting was carried on for about ten days, however he never saw anyone actually being enlisted. [REDACTED] did see several of the local Nationalist leaders in the recruiting office and also six young men who were not Nationalists in the office at the same time and as they later associated themselves with Nationalistic activities, he, [REDACTED] believes they must have been recruited.

b7C

According to [REDACTED] this recruiting office did not have a poster outside but the Nationalist flag was displayed just above the door on the outside.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that there is no company of Cadets of the Republic in San Lorenzo and that he has no information that one exists.

b7C

Agent was advised by [REDACTED] that about four or five years ago he heard Pedro Albizu Campos speak at a Nationalist meeting but that due to the lapse of time he did not remember what was said.

## UTUADO

Recruiting for the Liberating Army was carried on in the house of Gustavo Medina who lives on Fernando Muniz Silva Street in Utuado. This man is the President of the local Nationalist Party and is Captain of a battalion of Cadets of the Republic. The period during which the recruiting was carried on is not known. Nothing was noted in the recruiting station.

### **Persons who assisted in the recruitings**

Juanita Ojea, Treasurer of the Party in Utuado  
Bienvenido Figueras, Secretary of the Party in Utuado  
Luis Cruz Baldoni  
Francisco Salva, Jr.  
Angel Morales  
Francisco Rodriguez  
Edelmira Santana de Juan

No one has been seen actually recruiting. There has been a number of men who had uniforms. Luis Cruz Baldoni has a Springfield rifle.

It is believed that arms are concealed in the home or premises of Senora Edelmira Santana de Juan.

All the Cadets of the Republic possess pistols, revolvers as well as bombs and dynamite. It is alleged that the Nationalists are backed by the Spaniards in Puerto Rico and several political parties.

b7C [redacted] Insular [redacted] and [redacted] were mentioned as possible witnesses.

It is mentioned in the report that information was secured from several civilians who do not wish their names mentioned or to make any statements in court.

The reporting officer is Antonio Bernart, District Chief.

b7C [redacted] An interview was had with Insular Police [redacted] of Utuado by Special Agent Milillo on March 31, 1936. He stated that he is acquainted with Gustavo Medina, the alleged president of the Party in Utuado, but that he at no time conversed with Medina concerning the Nationalist party movement; that either in January or February, 1936, he observed in the Plaza Munoz Rivera in Utuado, a poster reading "Se necesitan cadetes por el Ejercito Liberador" - Cadets are needed for the Army of Liberation -; that the poster contained no information as to the location of the recruiting station; that he does not know who placed the poster on the square and that he, in fact, does not know a thing about the



recruiting alleged to have been carried on in Utuado by the Nationalists.

b7C

[redacted] stated that some time prior to January 1936, he saw on various occasions in Utuado, a small company of so called cadets marching on Dr. Cueto Street and led by Medina; that he does not know where the company formed, nor does he know to which location it returned after having completed its military exercises. He at no time had any conversation with any of the members of the said company. [redacted] could give no information as to the possible location of arms and ammunitions the Nationalists of Utuado are alleged to have under control. He stated that it is rumored that the Nationalists do have all sorts of arms but that no definite information could be ascertained as to the location of same.

b7C

[redacted] who does not remember having ever heard Albizu Campos deliver a public address, could give absolutely no other data in this case. He stated that he felt confident that [redacted] now confined in bed on account of influenza, would be able to give more information.

b7C

[redacted] was interviewed at Utuado by Special Agent DiLillo on April 6, 1936. He stated that he personally conducted an investigation of the Nationalistic activities in Utuado; that during his investigation he received very strictly confidential information that the Nationalists in that city are well armed; that no one specifically told him the locality in which the arms are located, but that he believes that the weapons are now in a cave which was excavated prior to the repeal of the Prohibition Laws of the United States underneath a certain house in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Idelmira Santa - na de Juan; that the woman in question, who has a questionable reputation, is very active in the Nationalist Party; that she, in fact, is the leader of the Nationalists in Utuado, numbering approximately 500, and that the cave in question, during prohibition, was being used by an unknown man to conceal moonshine or smuggled liquor. [redacted] is not certain as to whether a cave actually exists in the location given by him. He never saw it and never saw the alleged guns which the Nationalists have stored there. [redacted] alleged that he has been stationed in Utuado for over eight years; that he knows everybody in town, but that he cannot suggest a single soul who would want to talk to Bureau Agents concerning the matter of Nationalism. "They are afraid", [redacted] whispered, "They wouldn't do it for either love or money." Upon being inquired as to whether the persons who gave him the information would be willing to converse with the writer, [redacted] replied in the negative stating that the "confidencias" were given to him as such. [redacted] would not disclose the names of his informants, stating that he did not desire to place them in a precarious position.

b7C

According to the "confidencias" received by [redacted] there is even a Nationalist in the first floor of the building in which the police station is located. The said Nationalist is Juanita

b7C Ojea, the Treasurer of the Municipal Junta at Utuado, who is said to be quite intelligent and who is said to have lifted a board off the floor of one of her rooms, to have concealed a large quantity of weapons under the said floor and to have neatly re-nailed the board over them, [REDACTED] corroborated by his four colleagues, complained that it is even unsafe to talk in the police station about Nationalism as the young woman, Juanita Ojea, residing in house below might hear the conversation. That explained the whispering of the officer and his colleagues.

b7C [REDACTED] stated that other than the uncorroborated "confidencias" received he knows nothing of his own knowledge. He stated that he never talked to a Nationalist concerning the movement of the party; that he personally does not know if they actually have arms; that he is certain, however, that they do have arms as they are known to have said that "antes de entregar sus armas entregaran sus vidas" - before surrendering their arms they will surrender their lives -, all of which proved to be a fact on February 23, 1936, when the Chief of Police at Utuado, in attempting to take a gun away from a Nationalist, he - the chief - was shot by another who, in turn, was shot and killed by a police officer.

b7C [REDACTED] does not know if the Nationalists in Utuado in January of 1936 had a recruiting station. He stated that they must have had one, however, as he personally saw a poster on the square, evidently placed there by the Nationalists, saying, "Enlist today, the Country needs you", or words to that effect; that the poster did not specify the place of recruiting; that he [REDACTED] did not attempt to locate it, and that his confidential informants seemed to know nothing about it. [REDACTED] seems to be certain, however, that prior to the Rio Piedras incident - October 24, 1935 - the Nationalists had in Utuado a company of the "Cadetes de la Republica"; that the said cadets drilled about the city some two or three times per week being commanded by Octavio Medina. The cadets have not been seen about town subsequent to October of 1935.

b7C b7D [REDACTED] agreed finally to impart to the writer the name of one of his informants [REDACTED]. He stated that during the night of February 23, 1936, [REDACTED] told him that the Nationalists in Utuado had two machine guns and that the Nationalists [REDACTED]

The writer interviewed [REDACTED] who stated that [REDACTED]

b7C b7D [REDACTED] stated that he had a conversation [REDACTED] during the night of February 23, 1936, in the [REDACTED] where had been received that night the Chief of Police of Utuado with a wound in his throat. [REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D  
[redacted] stated that though remembering all that he does not remember having told [redacted] anything about any machine guns the Nationalists may have. [redacted] stated that he did tell [redacted] that the Nationalists had [redacted]

[redacted] as all other political parties do in Puerto Rico; that he refused to give them any money; that the Nationalists did not tell him anything about arms or ammunitions, and that, in fact, he does not know anything about the matter.

b7C  
b7D  
[redacted] the American Legion, [redacted] was asked to convey, if he cared to do so, any information or value, or to furnish the name or names of any legioner or legioners who might be of assistance in the investigation of the case. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he could do neither. He informed that Utuado is a hot bed of Nationalism; that they are a bad bunch, they say a lot; they do not seem to be afraid of the police and they may have arms. [redacted] stated that he knows Edelmira Santana de Juan who is an unlicensed mid-wife; that she has performed many illegal operations and that he personally became interested in two or three cases, as a result of which he had attempted to have charges filed against her, to no avail, as the parents of the victims refused to testify. [redacted] stated that the only information he is able to furnish is that the Nationalists in Utuado have target practice in the farm of one Pedro Castro. The rumor, according to the [redacted] is rather prevalent. [redacted] however, could not trace the source, nor could he say if the rumor could be run down. [redacted] admitted that he, being [redacted] of the Legion, is somewhat apprehensive that the Nationalists may do him some harm. He, therefore, goes armed at all times. He stated that, in fact, everyone seems to be apprehensive and admitted that nobody seems to take enough interest in the matter of Nationalism fearing possible consequences.

#### Y A B U C O A

Recruiting for the Liberating Army was carried on in the home of Rafael Berrios on Cristobal Colon Street from November, 1935 to January, 1936. In this place was noticed a table, several chairs, a blank book and hung on one of the walls was a Nationalist flag. Outside of this residence was a sign that read "Nationalist Municipal Council".

Persons who carried on the recruitings:

Julio Cintron, Jr., Cristobal Colon Street  
Joaquin Cintron, Cristobal Colon Street



Persons who were seen enlisting:

Mariano Colon  
Rafael Davila Ortiz  
Thomas Ramos Cintron  
Leonides Martinez  
Jacinto Delgado  
Justo Herrera  
Jose E. Berrios  
Jose M. Berrios  
Aurelio Berrios  
Rafael Berrios

The reporting officer Jose P. Rios, District Chief, stated that some of his officers know these facts but he failed to give their names.

District Chief Jose P. Rios was interviewed at San Juan, P.R., on March 31, 1936 by Special Agent DiLillo. He stated that he knows that after the Nationalist convention had in Caguas, P.R., in December, 1935, the Nationalists in Yabucoa opened some sort of an office in that city; that the said office was indicated by a sign reading "Junta Municipal Nacionalista de Yabucoa"; that he observed from the street that the office was furnished with a table and some chairs; that on the table there was some sort of a register, and that the wall was dressed with the Nationalist flag. He observed also that there were seated at the table either Joaquin Centron or Julio Centron, Jr., who received there a number of youngsters who were registered for some purpose unknown. The chief stated that from general conversations had with Yabucoans he learned that the said youngsters were being recruited for the Army of Liberation; that he had a conversation with Julio Centron who told him that he - Centron - did not want to be registered for the annual political elections as he did not believe in elections; that Centron, however, did not say - and the chief did not ask him - as what was the purpose of the registration of young men in the Municipal Council of the Nationalist Party, and that he - the chief - could not testify, in reality, that the Council in Yabucoa actually had a recruiting. The chief had no conversation on the matter with any other Nationalists in Yabucoa.

District Chief Rios had no information concerning any arms or ammunitions in the possession of members of the Nationalist Party and could suggest no civilian able to give information on the subject matter. He did suggest the names of his

b7c [redacted] who might be able to furnish additional information.



b7C

[REDACTED] the Insular Police, stationed at Yabucoa, Puerto Rico, were interviewed on April 8, 1936 by Special Agent Lillo.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that a Nationalist Club was opened in Yabucoa in December, 1935; that the Club which was closed on February 10, 1936, was located on the first floor of a building and that from the street one could observe what transpired therein. He stated that the Club was generally open all day up to nine or ten o'clock at night; that in the Club there was a table, some chairs and that on the table he observed some books and papers; that he personally saw Julio Centron, Jr. while writing in the books; that he also personally saw a number of young men whose identity is unknown to him enter the Club and converse with Centron, who was making a notation in one of the books of the answers given to him by the said young men. [REDACTED] could not say specifically the tenor of the conversation between the said young men and Julio Centron, Jr. [REDACTED] at no time saw any of the cadets perform any military exercises in Yabucoa. He never heard that the Nationalists in Yabucoa are equipped with arms, and does not know if Pedro Albizu Campos ever delivered a speech in that city. [REDACTED] claimed that he knew that Julio Centron, Jr. was recruiting for the Army of Liberation because he heard the general public in Yabucoa discuss the matter. He could not give the name of any particular person who could furnish direct information that a recruiting station was actually operated in that city.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that from November or December, 1935 up to on or about January 10, 1936, he observed that in a certain house in Yabucoa there was exhibited a Nationalist flag; that he approached the house and saw there a sign reading, "Nationalist Municipal Council of Yabucoa"; that inside of the room he observed two flags, one the Nationalist emblem and the other a black Battalion flag; that in the room he also observed a table which had various books and papers upon it; that he saw at the table Julio Centron, Jr.; that he observed some young men while entering the Club, while conversing with Julio Centron, Jr., and while coming out of it; that he never conversed with any of the said young men, nor did he converse with Julio Centron, Jr., as to the purpose of the Club, or the nature of the business transacted therein, inasmuch as he had acquired a general knowledge from general conversations had with persons whose names he could not give that Julio Centron, Jr. was recruiting soldiers for the Army of Liberation of the Nationalist Party.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that he never saw the Cadets of the Republic perform any military exercises in Yabucoa; that he never heard that the Nationalists in that city are armed; that the Nationalists there never had any public meetings and that Pedro Albizu Campos at no time spoke in Yabucoa. He stated that he heard Pedro Albizu Campos in Manabo approximately two years ago, but he does not remember what he talked about. [REDACTED] could not suggest the name of any person who might be able to give any information of value in this matter.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that in either December, 1935 or January, 1936, the Nationalists opened a Club in Cristobal Colon Street in Yabucoa; that the said Club was indicated by a sign and by a Nationalist flag; that inasmuch as the Club was located on the first floor of a building you could see that it was equipped with a table, some chairs, and that Julio Centron, Jr. seated at the table would have some conversation with the persons entering the same.

b7C

[REDACTED] has no personal knowledge as to what actually transpired in the said Club, but heard that Julio Centron, Jr. enlisted men for the Army of Liberation of the Nationalist Party.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated that after the said recruiting took place, he saw in a suburb of Yabucoa known as La Laura a number of cadets, some wearing white trousers and black shirts and some civilian clothes, performing military exercises under the direction of Raimundo Suarez; Suarez was commanding the Company, consisting of about twenty men in the Spanish language; that members of the said Company had no weapons; that he personally does not know if the Nationalists in Yabucoa have any arms or ammunition; that he never heard Pedro Albizu Campos deliver any speech in Yabucoa and that he cannot suggest the name of any person able to give the information desired.



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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (j)(2)

☒ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

RULE 6e, FEDERAL RULES

☐ (b)(7)(D)

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☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

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105-HQ-11898-NR dated 4-11-36 pages 61-62

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67C

The report of reference contains certain information furnished by [REDACTED] of Caguas, concerning the National Convention of the Nationalist Party, held December 8, 1935. [REDACTED] stated that in addition to Albizu Campos, there spoke at the National Convention Juan Antonio Corretjer and a delegate from New York, N. Y.

b7C For the primary purpose of ascertaining further particulars from [redacted] concerning the tenor of the speeches made by Corretjer and the New York delegate, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent D. DiLillo at Caguas, on March 30, 1936. [redacted] reiterated all information given by him and previously reported. As to the speech of Corretjer, [redacted] informed that it treated upon nothing important, as Corretjer made only a relations of his travels through the Antillas and explained to persons he met the Nationalistic doctrines.

b7C [redacted] stated further that the New York delegate, named Velez, made only one statement which was considered by him to possess some importance. The statement was to the effect that he - Velez - did not consider those Nationalists having some money, and yet unwilling to use the money to buy arms, to be very patriotic, or words to that effect.

b7C [redacted] explained that he did not remain in the theatre in which the convention was held during its entire duration, but was there during the period Corretjer, the New York delegate and Campos spoke, and that in accordance with instructions received from his superiors, he only made notations of statements considered by him to be important. [redacted] was not in the convention hall when the resolution concerning the recruiting was passed.

b7C Previous information given by [redacted] was to the effect that he knew a boy who had abandoned the Nationalist Party as he did not want to be "meat for the cannon". Upon being asked as to the identity of the boy, [redacted] stated that he knew him by sight and not by name; that he had no conversation with him - the boy - at any time concerning the matter and that he knows that the boy had been a member of the party and had resigned, as he [redacted] overheard a conversation between the said boy and another, which conversation was interrupted when the boys became aware of his presence. Both boys - [redacted] stated - reside in Caguas but he does not know just where.

b7C The report of reference contains also certain statements made by Insular [redacted] of Caguas, concerning a circular entitled "Socialists, Communists etc.", and a Nationalist publication entitled "Armas". He stated that a copy of the circular was found in the possession of Mrs. Emerita Rosado and another copy in the possession of Manuel Claudio. Upon being questioned as to whether Mrs. Rosado or Claudio could give any information of value, [redacted] replied that Mrs. Rosado, a very good woman, and Manuel Claudio, a Nationalist, explained to him that the circulars had been found by them in their home and store, respectively, it appearing evident that some one had slipped them under the doors. Neither of the two persons could give [redacted] any information as to the possible source of the circular.

Upon suggestion made by Postmaster George De Pass of San Juan, Puerto Rico, to the effect that A. Carbonell, Postmaster at Caguas, might be able to give some information concerning this case, or might suggest the names of persons, civilians preferably, willing to testify, Special Agent DiLillo interviewed the latter in Caguas on March 30, 1936, to no avail. Postmaster Carbonell stated that the question was a very delicate one to discuss; that he was not aware of any information valuable to the Government and knew of no person able to render assistance. The postmaster conveyed the impression that he did not desire to talk concerning the matter. In fact, during the interview, he discontinued talking when one of his employees entered his office for some reason or other.

Chief of Police Julio Castillo of Caguas, for the purpose of illustrating - so he stated - the tense situation existing among young men whose minds have been poisoned by the despicable propaganda of Albizu Campos, informed Agent DiLillo that the night of March 29, 1936, a young Nationalist, one Luis Angel Lasa, 22 years of age, at Aguas Buenas, was insulting two police officers on duty; that the two officers asked the youngster to desist, whereupon Lasa became more insulting and called the officers all sorts of names; that the officers, then, attempted to take into custody the unruly youngster who made resistance, and who, in so doing, discharged his .45 calibre pistol six times toward the officers, the bullets going wild. The officers returned the fire but did not hit the mark. They were able, however, to subdue the young man who received in the melee a broken head. The chief stated that very likely had not the boy's mind been poisoned by the propaganda of Albizu Campos to acquire arms and use them, he - the boy - would not find himself in the present predicament. The chief stated that, in spite of all that, the boy is more Nationalist than ever.

Chief Julio Castilla was unable to say if the Nationalists have any arms in their possession or under their control, other than the individual pistol or revolver. He stated that many rumors are current to the effect that the Nationalists do have arms and ammunitions, but that the rumors, subsequent to investigation, were found to be groundless. Chief Castilla could not suggest the name of any civilian able and willing to give information and evidence in the matter.

Chief Castilla exhibited and turned over issue No. 4 of "Armas", the publication edited by C. SOTO VELEZ of Caguas, and administered by the latter's wife, as previously described. An examination of the seditious sheet disclosed that it contains no material of value in the prosecution of the case. It is noted, however, that while issue number one, previously reported, did not contain the location in which it is being printed, issue number four does contain the information that the publication is printed by the shop of Morel Campos in Caguas.

b7c Placido Morell Campos of Caguas, said to be a relative of Pedro Abisu Campos, stated to Insular [REDACTED] as indicated in the report of reference, that he did print the paper for C. SOTO VELEZ. The latter admitted the fact that he was the editor of it and that his wife was the administratrix.

Issue number four of Armas has been turned over to the United States Attorney in San Juan, as possible future evidence. Assistant U. S. Attorney George Ortiz Toro rendered the opinion that in view of the fact that the sheet, per se indicates the name of the editor who admitted its publication, no additional inquiry concerning the source of "Armas" is necessary. However as possible additional evidence as to Clemente Soto Velez, and the activities of the Caguas, P. R., Municipal Council, Agents abstracted from the minute book of the said Municipal Council the following:

EXCERPTS FROM MINUTE BOOK OF NATIONALIST COUNCIL OF  
CAGUAS, P. R. RECORDING CERTAIN MOTIONS ETC. MADE  
DURING THE MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 12, 1936.

"In the Rojas building in the City of Caguas, Puerto Rico, on January 12, 1936, at 10:45 A.M., the President declared open the Ordinary Local Assembly of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico previously called for the purpose of reorganizing the Municipal Council of Caguas".

"Mr. Dias said that if the students of the High School had a right to a member with voice and vote within the Municipal Council, then the Cadets should have a right to have another member. Mr. Colon manifested that we are all actually soldiers and we are obliged to wear a uniform".

It was immediately proceeded to nominate the Municipal Council which was constituted in the following form:

President  
Vice President  
Secretary  
Treasurer

Don Clemente Soto Velez  
Antonio Rodriguez Colon  
Erasmo Velazquez  
Narciso Gandara

Members of the Council:

Jose Vallejo  
Felix Rodriguez  
Rafael A. Colon  
Andres Mirabal  
Victor Requena  
Sixto Lozano



Substitute members of Council:

Pedro Melina, hijo  
Gregorio Munoz  
Manuel Disdier  
Juan Rivera.

"Don Luis Garcia stated that the recruiting blanks were available and that every person who wished to enter the Liberating Army should pass by the Club to enlist. He said besides that all those who had previously filled out an identification card should fill out the cards designed for enlistment".

"The entering President, Don Clemente Soto Velez made an eloquent address with respect to the suggestion of the Captain of the Cadets, manifesting that the movement had been established with the assassination of our brothers at Rio Piedras. He said that a member of the Council who did not fulfil his duty was a traitor to the country. That there was no necessity to be called together by writing since on many occasions a written notice of a meeting was compromising. He said besides that the place of the Council is the barracks of the Revolution and that we have to be conscious that the elected council is the council of the Liberating Army. He spoke about the latest happenings and what he had in mind to do. He was deliriously applauded."

"Don Luis Garcia asked for a word. He spoke on the shameful politics that was going on in Puerto Rico. He manifested that all the Nationalists must eliminate the "Vivas" and the "Muera" which were disgraceful for the movement. That we must look for the unification of all Puerto Ricans in order to form a united front in Puerto Rico against the invading regime. He said that if in 35 years of Yankeepolitics we had not accomplished nothing, on the contrary, each day worse, the procedure to follow was electoral destitution. He said besides that we must prepare to defend ourselves".

"The Secretary asked that a vote of sympathy be given to Mr. Velaz the delegate from New York which was done by everyone standing up. Mr. Velaz visibly emotioned gave an eloquent address about the liberating movement."

The minute book is in the possession of the United States Attorney in San Juan, P. R., with all other evidence seized in Caguas.

On March 31, 1936 Special Agent E. K. Thompson interviewed Jose Enrique Colon, Commissioner of Interior for Puerto Rico with reference to inspecting the files of the Insular Telegraph Company for the purpose of locating any messages sent by members of the National Council of the Nationalist Party to the various councils throughout the Island.

Mr. Colon advised that he was very glad to cooperate and introduced Agent to Major Enrique Orbeta who is the present Superintendent of the Insular Telegraph Company. Major Orbeta made his files available and certain messages were located. These messages were deemed necessary to secure to prove that the acts of the various municipal councils were taken as a result of a duly called convention at which certain acts were proposed, such as universal recruiting for the Liberating Army.

On August 2, 1935 the telegram mentioned hereinafter was sent to 58 municipal councils of the Nationalist Party. The one to Barranquitas was not delivered, as the addressee lived outside of the city limits, and the Telegraph Company would not deliver the message unless 15¢ additional was paid. All the other messages were delivered.

"Senor Don \_\_\_\_\_  
President National Municipal Council  
City:

"Your presence indispensable National Council Sunday fourth eleven morning.

signed  
Luis F. Velasquez  
General Secretary."

The original message was typed on a long sheet of paper with the names and location of the addressees in a column on the left hand side, with a note that read "Send the following message to the following persons". No information is available as to the identity of the person who filed this message for delivery. It was ascertained however that the message was sent from the main office of the Telegraph Company on Plaza Principal in San Juan, and that \$5.80 was paid in cash for the transmittal of the messages.

Another telegram was located dated December 5, 1935 which was sent from the main office of the Telegraph Company in San Juan at 10:55 P. M. to 72 different persons on which was paid the sum of \$7.20 in cash. The message reads as follows: -

"National Council meeting will convene Caguas Sunday December eighth"  
Corretjer  
National Secretary.

This telegram was sent to the following persons.

Dionicio Gonzalez	Quebradillas
Ramon Medina Ramirez	Isabela
Plinio Graciani	Ponce
Eduardo G. Ramo	Ponce
Pedro Perez Pimental	Rhumacao
Pedro Ulises Fabon	San German
Antonio Velez Alvarado	Marati
Baltazar Quinones	Aguada
Pedro E. Velasquez	Arroyo
Ventura Rodriguez, hijo	Barcelonetta
Francisco Rodriguez	Barranquitas
Oscar Alfaro	Cabo Rojo
Alvaro Walker	Canavanas
Ramon Perez Perez	Carolina
Modesto Camuelas	Cayey
Juan Ortis Perez	Ciales
Julio Mendes Santos	Cidra
Angel Cabian Espina	Comerio
Ignacio Rodriguez	Fajardo
Jose R. Courto	Guamoa
Augusto Vincents	Guayama
Luis Davila, hijo	Guayanilla
Alfonso Carrasquillo	Guarbo
Alfonso Berlanga	Rhumacao
Julio Ortis	Jayuya
Felix Marquez	Juncos
Francisco Silvestrini	Lares
Pablo R. Colon	Las Piedras
Deogracia Figueroa	Luquillo
Modesto Delgado	Mamabo
Juan Gallardo	Mayaguez
Candelario Tanon	Maranjita
Aurelio Santiago	Patillas
Juan A. Cantillo	Rincon
Luis Llitas Ocasio	Rio Grande
Jose Rivera Lebron	Rio Piedras
Benigno Rosendo Leon	Salinas
Restituto Terruella	San German
Pedro Hernandez Mejias	San Lorenzo

Cruz R. Rodriguez  
 Jesus Vasquez Gabriel  
 Faustino E. Diaz  
 Pedro Castro  
 Jose Bermudez  
 Fermin Arraiza  
 Rafael Briganti  
 Nicomedes Pagan  
 Enrique Lugo  
 Angel Ramos Torres  
 Presidente Junta Nacionalista  
 Ulpiano Crespo Crespo  
 Placido Hernandez  
 Narciso Gandara  
 Julio Medina Gonzales  
 Juquin Arsuaga Aponte  
 Modesto Gotay  
 Luis R. Garcia Casanova  
 Isaias Crespo  
 Pinto Gandia  
 Mariano Colon  
 Trina Padilla Vda de Sans  
 Amparo Diaz de Juarez  
 Dominga Cruz Becerril  
 Herminia Mendez  
 Angelina de Hostos de Nadal  
 Edeline Santana de Juan  
 Josefina Cuevas Cuevas

Santa Isabela  
 Ton Baja  
 Trujillo Alto  
 Utuado  
 Vega Alta  
 Vega Baja  
 Yauco  
 Aibonito  
 Panuelas  
 Aguas Buenas  
 Anasco  
 Arecibo  
 Bayamon  
 Caguas  
 Hato Rey  
 San Juan  
 Santurce  
 Caguas  
 Arecibo  
 Arecibo  
 Humacao  
 Arecibo  
 Santurce  
 Mayaguez  
 Lares  
 Humacao  
 Utuado  
 Ponce

According to the records of the Insular Telegraph Company, all of the messages were delivered.

Another telegram was located in the files which was sent on February 4, 1936 from Santurce, P. R. to 66 persons of Nationalistic affiliation in different parts of the Island. The sum paid on these messages was \$6.66 which was paid in cash. The message reads as follows.

Your presence required Wednesday Five Aguas Buenas four afternoon

**Juan Antonio Corretjer**

This message was filed for sending at 6:55 PM on February 4, 1936. Below the typewritten signature of Corretjer is written in ink care of Luis F. Velasquez #8 Star Street, Santurce.



Assistant United States Attorney George Ortiz Toro was advised by former Governor James R. Beverly that James Bourne in charge of the F.E.R.A. in Puerto Rico had mentioned to him that an employee of the F.E.R.A. had seen some Nationalists bury something in the back yard of a house the day before it was searched by the U. S. Marshal on or about March 5, 1936. The F.E.R.A. employee was alleged to be residing next door to the house searched.

An interview was had with James Bourne who advised Agent Thompson that the employee in question is Roberto Silva. Roberto Silva, when interviewed, stated that he resides at 55 Robles Street in Rio Piedras and that the house in question, numbered 59, is the home of a Mrs. Anna Abolofia; that he was at work on March 5, 1936, but his mother saw someone come out of the back door and place something under the house. Silva stated positively that his mother did not see anyone dig a hole in the yard and place something therein.

b7C The only house searched in Rio Piedras was that of Isolina Rondon on Brumbaugh Street and not on Robles Street. In connection with the address 59 Robles Street, Insular [REDACTED] of Rio Piedras advised that Mrs. Anna Abolofia is a Nationalist and runs a boarding house for students of the University of Puerto Rico and that until his departure for the United States on March 5, 1936, Pablo Santiago Lavandero boarded at this address.

Information was received from Assistant United States Attorney George Ortiz Toro that Deogracio Viera, Stop 37, Hato Rey, the proprietor of Hipodromo Quintana, was told by his Mayordomo that he had seen the Nationalists engaging in target practice in the marshes near the race track.

An interview was had with Viera who advised that his Mayordomo's name is Florentino Diaz, residing in a house near the location in which the Nationalists were supposed to have engaged in target practice. Florentino Diaz, when interviewed by Special Agent Thompson, not only denied that he had seen the Nationalists engaging in target practice but also denied that he had heard shots sounding in that direction. Diaz stated however that he had found some empty cartridges in the marsh, but did not know how they got there and that he had turned the cartridges over to Chief of Police Beniamino of Rio Piedras. Chief Beniamino informed that he received the said empty cartridges but could add no information on this particular matter.

In report submitted by Special Agent DiLillo at San Juan, P.R. April 4, 1936, it is stated that Chief Beniamino informed that he was informed by a friend that Luis F. Pelasquez had made some remarks that Sunday, the Nationalists would raid the Police Stations and National Guard Armories, seize the arms stored therein and start a revolution. Beniamino when interviewed by Special Agent Thompson, stated that [REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D Chief Beniamino also stated that under no circumstances would his informant give a statement and would not testify in court concerning this matter [REDACTED] and does not want to incur the enmity of the Nationalists which he fears greatly.

Contact was had with [REDACTED] who declined to make a statement.

Under date of March 30, 1936, the United States Attorney at San Juan, was in receipt of a communication postmarked at Anasco, P.R., March 28, 1936, and containing the following information:

"...to give you a confidential information concerning a case which, I believe is very important and has to do with the investigation...of the Nationalist events in San Juan and in the Island.

"Here, in this town, resides an individual named Bruno Santos Rivera who has in Mayaguez an office known as Federal Sportcraft and who is engaged in contraband, especially of firearms and cartridges. According to information coming from a trustworthy source, the herein mentioned subject sold and shipped by means of express 40 revolvers to a known Nationalist leader residing in the town of Cayey. This transaction took place between the first and the twentieth day of March of this year."

In his letter the writer thereof, one Francisco Oquendo, suggested an investigation informing that the shipment referred to by him was, no doubt, made through one of the two express companies in Mayaguez, either the Puerto Rican Express Company or Parquet & Bras. The informant alleged also that Bruno Santos Rivera, a man of questionable past, had arms and cartridges in his home, and had always been engaged in enterprises bordering law violations.

A review of previous reports submitted and police records dealing with the Nationalistic movement brought out the information that the said party in Cayey has very few followers and is very inactive. Records, in fact, do not give the names of the known Nationalists in that locality.

b7C It had already been learned that Bruno Santos Rivera of Anasco is a licensed dealer in firearms but, for the purpose of avoiding payment of duties and other taxes, it is believed that he imports firearms into the island of Puerto Rico under the label of other merchandise. On the possibility that Francisco Oquendo might have been correct in his information, an investigation of the matter was made by Special Agent DiLillo, assisted by Insular Police [redacted] of Mayaguez, P.R., in the vicinity of which city Anasco is located.

b7C Upon being interviewed on the matter [redacted] informed that he knows Bruno Santos Rivera whom he qualified as being a bad "hombre"; that Santos Rivera is, in fact, a licensed firearm dealer but he is believed to be selling firearms indiscriminately to any one without bothering about the registration of the weapons and without inquiring as to whether the purchaser is entitled to carry arms.

b7C [redacted] who worked in Anasco and knows the city well, informed that he is not acquainted with Francisco Oquendo and expressed his belief that the name given by the writer of the letter mentioned herein is fictitious. At Anasco, a very small locality, it was ascertained from Elia Cancel, employed by the P.R.R.A. - a Governmental Agency - that Francisco Oquendo does not reside in either Anasco or the surrounding localities. He could not suggest a possible enemy of Santos Rivera assuming the name of Oquendo. Casual inquiries made of residents of Anasco brought out no information as to the possible identity and location of Oquendo.

b7C Elia Cancel stated that he knows Bruno Santos Rivera very well; that Santos Rivera has, in fact, in his home in Anasco a great quantity of contraband, arms and ammunition; that he - Cancel - personally saw the contraband and that Santos Rivera told him, the previous Sunday - April 5, 1936 - that the said arms and ammunition had been smuggled into Puerto Rico. Cancel stated that the arms he saw were short weapons; that Santos Rivera does not handle long weapons, such as rifles, etc., and that Santos Rivera, in addition to having arms in his home in Anasco, has a larger quantity of arms in Mayaguez, at a place he - Cancel - does not at present know, but which he will ascertain. Cancel will give the information, when procured, to [redacted] who will search the places for violation of insular laws in an attempt to cause cancellation of the license held by Santos Rivera. Though this phase of the inquiry has no bearing upon this particular case, it has been reported as general information and possible future reference.



b7C The inquiry at the office of Barquet & Bras, better known as The Shippers' Express Company, at Mayaguez, was made by [REDACTED] who on interviewing Carlos Dorrego, the office clerk, ascertained that Bruno Santos Rivera made only one shipment between the dates of March 1 and March 20, 1936, to Cayey, the said shipment consisting of a small bundle - a bundle which could not have contained forty revolvers. [REDACTED] ascertained that the shipment referred to was delivered to the addressee in Cayey.

It had been previously ascertained by Agents, through an interview had with Pedro Bras of Shippers' Express Company, 13 Comercio Street, San Juan, P.R., that on March 18, 1936, there was received at the San Juan office, from Mayaguez, a small package which was shipped by the Federal Sportcraft Company of Mayaguez to Gilberto Gonzalez of Cayey, P.R. Mr. Bras stated that believing that the Federal Sportcraft Company was engaged in selling firearms and as a result of a conference had by all express companies with Governor Blanton Winship recently - during which conference it was suggested that express companies should cooperate in curbing illegal sales of firearms - he, Mr. Bras, opened the package and found that it contained four revolvers. Mr. Bras immediately notified the San Juan police of the fact and suggested that the police accompany the driver of the express company in the attempt of ascertaining the identity of Gilberto Gonzalez at Mayaguez. The police - Mr. Bras informed - did not think much of the idea and left the weapons in his - Mr. Bras' - possession pending further order. Mr. Bras, who has the guns in his possession now, informed that the weapons were on April 1, 1936, embargoed by Luis Centron of Treasury Department of Puerto Rico, who, it is believed, contemplates an action against the Federal Sportcraft Company represented by Bruno Santos Rivera.

Pedro Bras who does not know if the consignee of the shipment, Gilberto Gonzalez, actually exists in Cayey, informed that after March 18, 1936, and on March 24, 1936, in fact, Bruno Santos Rivera of Mayaguez personally called upon him, Mr. Bras, in San Juan and demanded that he be paid \$40.75, there is the amount of the shipment which had been sent by him - Santos Rivera - C.O.D. Mr. Bras informed that he, then, told Santos Rivera that the package was not delivered; that it was, in fact, still in his possession at San Juan, as per orders received from the San Juan police and that he - Mr. Bras - suggested to Santos Rivera that he, the latter, should see the police on the matter. Bruno Santos Rivera in leaving the office of Mr. Bras said that he would go to see the police and would again call upon him, Bras, concerning the package, all of which Santos Rivera did not do. Santos Rivera, instead, returned to Mayaguez and wrote a letter to Mr. Bras, dated March 24 and mailed March 27,



in which he requested that the package containing the four guns be returned to him, as Gilberto Gonzalez in Cayey did not exist and the package had been missent. Mr. Bras did not return the package.

Merely as a matter of record and possible future reference it may be stated that the four revolvers in question are:

- 1 - Harrington & Richardson 32 cal. 2" barrel pistol #504-501
- 2 - Harrington & Richardson 32 cal. 2" barrel pistol #504-503
- 3 - Harrington & Richardson 32 cal. 2" barrel pistol #504-504
- 4 - U. S. Sibar, Spain 38 cal. 6" barrel pistol #7855

b7C An investigation at Cayey, P. R., was conducted by [redacted] Insular [redacted] of San Juan, P. R., who ascertained that the only Gilberto Gonzalez in that locality is a youngster, 20 years of age, the son of a garage operator named Luis Gonzalez. [redacted] ascertained that Gilberto Gonzalez is not a Nationalist and that the Gonzalez family has been for years affiliated with the Liberal party. According to a report submitted by the said [redacted] Gilberto Gonzalez was interviewed concerning the shipment of the weapons herein mentioned. He denied having ordered the same, denying further any connection, directly or indirectly, with Bruno Santos Rivera. The report of [redacted] was made available by [redacted] of San Juan who added that the Attorney General of Puerto Rico, Fernandez Garcia, vouched as to the reputation of the Gonzalez family in Cayey and stated that, to his knowledge, no one of the members of the said family has nationalistic ideas.

Therefore it had been ascertained by Agent DiLillo, through telephonic inquiries made of Julio Ramos, the Postmaster at Cayey, that the Gilberto Gonzalez in Cayey - the only one known - is the son of Luis Gonzalez, the garage operator, and the nephew of Jaime Gonzalez, a sergeant in the U. S. Army at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The postmaster informed that young Gonzalez who is now about twenty years of age who works at his father's garage is not affiliated with any political party due to his age.

b7C It had been also ascertained through interview had with Insular Police [redacted] now stationed at Quebradillas, P. R., but a native of Cayey, that Gilberto Gonzalez in the latter city is not a Nationalist and was at no time involved in any trouble.

It is believed that the four weapons, in spite of his denial, were shipped to Gilberto Gonzalez who may be an Agent of Bruno Santos Rivera. Inasmuch as, however, there seems to be no indication that Gonzalez is a Nationalist, and, therefore, further inquiries concerning the matter would have had no bearing upon this particular case, said additional inquiries were not made.

An interview had with Santiago Llorens, office clerk of the "Puerto Rican Express Company" and an examination of his records, did not disclose the shipment referred to in the letter of Francisco Oquendo. Santiago Llorens informed that Santos Rivera does occasionally use the said express company in making shipments, believed to contain firearms, but he did not use the said company during the entire month of March 1936. The only shipment from Mayaguez to Cayey was made March 23, 1936, by Bages y Cia, which addressed to Federico Amadeo a bundle of ready made clothes.

The descriptions of JULIO H. VELASQUEZ, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, JULIO GALLARDO SANTIAO, CLEMENTE SOTO VELIZ and RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO, not given in previous reports, follow:

NAME JULIO H. VELASQUEZ  
AGE 19 years  
HEIGHT 5 ft. 6 inches  
WEIGHT 125 pounds  
BUILD slender  
HAIR black  
EYES brown  
COMPLEXION medium  
OCCUPATION student  
NATIONALITY American, Puerto Rican  
RACE white  
MUSTACHE

NAME ERASMO VELAZQUEZ  
AGE 29 years  
HEIGHT 5 ft 4 inches  
WEIGHT 130 pounds  
BUILD slender  
HAIR black  
EYES brown  
COMPLEXION medium  
OCCUPATION  
NATIONALITY American Puerto Rican  
RACE white  
MUSTACHE

NAME RAFAEL ORTIZ PACHECO  
AGE 33 years  
HEIGHT 5 ft 6 inches  
WEIGHT 135 pounds  
BUILD slender  
HAIR black, turning grey

JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAO  
32 years  
5 ft. 9 inches  
140 pounds  
medium  
dark brown  
brown  
sallow  
chauffeur  
American, Puerto Rican  
white  
small mustache

CLEMENTE SOTO VELIZ  
26 years  
5 ft 7 inches  
135 pounds  
slender  
black  
brown  
medium  
American, Puerto Rican  
white  
small mustache

EYES dark brown  
COMPLEXION medium light  
OCCUPATION Attorney-at-law  
NATIONALITY American, Puerto Rican  
RACE white

The descriptions herein given have been compiled from information secured at the office of the United States Marshal and personal observations made. No additional data was procured as no interviews could be had with the defendants, they having been advised by their leader PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, not to talk to anyone.

The defendants, with the exception of CORREBTJER, were not fingerprinted as ALBIZU CAMPOS would not allow the U. S. Marshal to take the same, prior to conviction, or at any other time, it being a violation of the constitutional rights of a defendant to be fingerprinted.

The fingerprints of JUAN ANTONIO CORREBTJER bear U. S. Marshal, San Juan, P. R., #150. The said fingerprints were forwarded to the Bureau by regular mail.

Additional inquiries made, and the exhaustion of pending leads, said pending leads being now investigated, will be the subject of a subsequent report.

PENDING.

EFE:CJ  
62-7721

*Q. R. 20*

April 13, 1936.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3  
RJG/BTS/RG

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department, information has been received to the effect that one Pedro Albino Campos became involved in some difficulties with the Mexican Governmental authorities several years ago.

It is, therefore, requested that an effort be made through your representatives in Mexico to obtain any information which they may have available relative to the activities of Campos in that country. It will be greatly appreciated if this matter is given immediate attention by your Department.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Homer Cummings

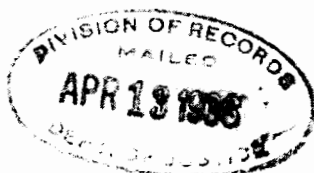
Attorney General.

105-11118-21

RECORDED

~~62-7721-92~~

APR 14 1936



Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
- Large signature: *W. J. [unclear]*  
- Initials: *OK*  
- Signature: *Burton*  
- Initials: *LF*



LFL:GJ

April 30, 1936.

RECORDED

~~62-772-113~~  
705-1181-22

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON.

12

I am returning herewith the letter from

OGA

[REDACTED] letter was furnished to this Bureau on April 27, 1936 by an informal memorandum. Copies thereof have been made for inclusion in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Encl. #1124106

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED MAY 1 1936 P.M. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
--

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 RJG/BTC/120

*John Edgar Hoover*

53



From *McMahon*  
**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL**  
To  
**OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK**

**MEMORANDUM**

☐ The Attorney General  
☐ The Solicitor General  
☐ Assistant to Attorney General  
☐ Assistant Attorney General Wideman  
☐ Assistant Attorney General Dickinson  
☐ Assistant Attorney General MacLean  
☐ Assistant Solicitor General Bell  
☐ Assistant Attorney General Blair  
☐ Mr. Carusi  
☐ Mr. Stewart  
☒ Mr. Hoover, Director, Bureau of Investigation  
☐ Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons  
☐ Mr. McMahon  
☐ Mr. Sogdan  
☐ Mr. Halsey  
☐ Division of Accounts  
☐ Chief Clerk  
☐ Appointment Clerk  
☐ Supply Division  
☐ Records Division  
☐ Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney  
☐ Mr. Parrish  
☐ Mr. Barlow  
☐ Mr. Kiefer  
☐ Mr. Ramsey  
☐ Mr. Fisher  
☐ Mr. Bailey  
☐ Mr. Egan  
☐ Mr. Gardner, Jr.  
☐ Mr. Jackson  
☐ Mr. Bord  
☐ Mr. Jones  
☐ Mr. Quinn  
☐ Mr. Gathell  
☐ Mr. Wall  
☐ Mr. McGuire  
☐ Mr. H. Smith  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Miss [unclear]  
☐ Miss [unclear]

☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. [unclear]  
☐ Mr. Coffey  
☐ Mr. Edwards  
☐ Mr. Egan  
☐ Mr. Foxworth  
☐ Mr. Harbo  
☐ Mr. Joseph  
☐ Mr. Keith  
☐ Mr. Lester  
☐ Mr. Quinn  
☐ Mr. Schilder  
☐ Mr. Tamm  
☐ Mr. Tracy  
☐ Miss Gandy

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DATE 5/4/81 BY 85  
256/85/100**

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DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJT/mcb**

**RECORDED 105-11898-22**  
**62-9721-110**  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**MAY 8 1936 P.M.**  
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**FILE**

**MAY 8 1936**



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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): UGA DOCUMENT

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-HQ-11898-22 page 4

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X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this page X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H.L.P.:LGB

April 22, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Referring to the matter of United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos, et al., in Puerto Rico, involving violations of Sections 6 and 88, Title 18, United States Code, the United States Attorney advises by air mail that Special Agent Thompson informed him before leaving Puerto Rico that the Bureau would take steps to procure the testimony of the Commanding Officer of an Argentine ship. The United States Attorney states that this testimony is of great importance and it may delay the trial unduly unless prompt steps are taken to make it available and requests that he be informed as to the progress that has been made in this connection. Will you please, therefore, advise as to the present status.

United States Attorney Snyder also states that he is informed that Campos has distributed a substantial number of the so-called bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico throughout Mexico, Central and South America, and that Campos maintains one or more agents at those places for the purpose of effecting additional sales of such bonds. Mr. Snyder believes it might be worthwhile, in cooperation with the State Department, to investigate this matter.

Respectfully,

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJD-413

admin

*Brien McMahon*

BRIEN MCMAHON,  
Assistant Attorney General.

RECORDED

MAY 6 1936

105-11518-2  
~~62-1772-1-111~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAY 2 1936 P.M.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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&  
INDEXED

EFE:TD

62-7721-111

April 30, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON

Reference is made to your memorandum of April 22, 1936, in which you request to be advised as to the progress which has been made in connection with the obtaining of a statement from Commander Basilico, of the Argentinian Training Ship "Presidente Sarmiento".

In this respect you are advised that inasmuch as the "Presidente Sarmiento" set sail from San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 12, 1936, bound for the Azores Islands, Cadiz, Spain, and Bordeaux, France, a request was made of the State Department that the appropriate representatives of that Department interview Commander Basilico at any of the above points for the details of his conversation with Pedro Albizu Campos. At the present date this Bureau has received no response from the State Department relative thereto.

In connection with the alleged sale of the so-called bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico throughout Mexico, Central and South America, this Bureau has in like manner requested that the State Department make an effort to verify the fact that these transactions occurred in the places specified.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
APR 30 1936  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3 RJS/BJT/128

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **62-7721**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/17/36</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/1-12/36</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>D. DIBILLO</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>DD:ELM</b></span>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al; THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Various consuls of Latin American countries stationed at San Juan, Puerto Rico, had no connection with Pedro Albizu Campos or the Nationalist Party Movement. Pedro Albizu Campos made verbal statements concerning status of American Government on the island of Puerto Rico as seen by the Nationalists. Campos does not believe in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court on the island. He believes the United States is holding Puerto Rico under yoke. He admitted advocacy of independence, adding further that he urged cohorts to arm themselves for defensive purposes only. Police authorities, San Juan, did not seize or destroy documents of Nationalist Party, allegedly located in the office of La Palabra in San Juan, February 23, 1936. Giving additional information obtained.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 GJB/RS/AD**

- P -

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent D. Dibillo, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 16, 1936.

**DETAILS:**

**AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

United States Attorney A. Cecil Snyder, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, suggested that an interview be had with certain consuls or consular

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 Bureau ✓ 1 U. S. Atty, San Juan, Puerto Rico 1 New York		1057 11912 4 <b>NOT RECORDED</b> 119 <b>JAN 20 1950</b>	

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-107

agents of Central and South American countries in Puerto Rico for the purpose of verifying or refuting a current rumor to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos had made representations to them that the Republic of Puerto Rico is, in reality, existing and has been in existence since 1868, and for the purpose of verifying or refuting the current rumor that certain consuls had called upon Pedro Albizu Campos at his home in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, on the assumption that he, Campos, was the President of the Republic. (S)(u)

United States Attorney Snyder suggested that the Consuls or Consular Agents of Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Spain and Venezuela be interviewed on the matter. (S)(u)

Prior to carrying out the request made by United States Attorney Snyder, Bureau authorization was sought under date of April 8, 1936. Said authorization was granted on April 10, 1936. Interviews with the Consuls of the respective Republics, suggested by United States Attorney Snyder, were had on April 11, 1936. (S)(u)

Manuel Benitez Flores, Room 30, Edificio Beuret, San Juan, the Consul for the Republic of Colombia, stated that he is acquainted with Pedro Albizu Campos; that he is also acquainted with the Nationalist Movement headed by him in Colombia; that though knowing Campos, he, at no time, either directly or indirectly discussed with him, Campos, matters pertaining to the Nationalist Party. Mr. Manuel Benitez Flores informed that he, too, had heard the rumored that Pedro Albizu Campos "flirted" with representatives of foreign countries. He stated, however, that he is certain that the rumor was unfounded and that no representative of foreign government in general and he, in particular, had anything to do with Pedro Albizu Campos, who is considered by him merely as the head of a political party. (S)(u)

It may be stated that Manuel Benitez Flores though a representative of the Republic of Colombia is a native Puerto Rican and is thoroughly familiar with the political situation existing on the island of Puerto Rico. This explains the reason for his acquaintanceship with Pedro Albizu Campos.

Gasper Betancourt Aguero, Room 36, Edificio Beuret, San Juan, Consul for the Republic of Cuba, upon being interviewed, stated that he does not know Pedro Albizu Campos; that Campos never called upon him, and that he, at no time, heard it said that any of the consuls or consular agents of foreign governments in Puerto Rico had anything in common with Pedro Albizu Campos or the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. (S)(u)



In the absence of Santiago B. Aluez, Consular Agent for the Republic of Mexico, an interview was had with his private secretary, A. P. Garcia, with offices in the building located at Dock #5, San Juan. Mr. Garcia stated that he is certain that Santiago B. Aluez is not acquainted with Pedro Albizu Campos, who, at no time, called at the office of the Mexican Consulate or had any correspondence with same. (S)(u)

Federico Llaverias, Ochoa Building, San Juan, Consul for the Republic of Santo Domingo, upon being interviewed, stated that he is well acquainted with Pedro Albizu Campos and knows of the existence and object of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, led by Campos; that on one occasion several months ago he was called upon by telephone by Pedro Albizu Campos who desired an interview with him. Mr. Llaverias stated that while being polite to Campos, due to the fact that he, Mr. Llaverias, was acquainted with the ideas of independence promulgated by the latter, he, Mr. Llaverias, avoided the interview. The Consul to this date does not know the reason why Albizu Campos sought the said interview. He is certain however that Pedro Albizu Campos never called upon him, officially or otherwise, and Mr. Llaverias at no time considered Pedro Albizu Campos as being President of the Republic of Puerto Rico, which does not exist. Mr. Llaverias stated further that due to the exceedingly friendly relations existing between the Government of the Republic of Santo Domingo and the Government of the United States, he, at no time, would consider to call upon Campos even as a friend.

Luis Arino, 4 Allen Street, San Juan, Consul for the Republic of Spain, upon being interviewed, stated that he does not know Pedro Albizu Campos, though knowing indirectly, due to recent happenings on the island of Puerto Rico, that he is the leader of a political party seeking independence from the United States. Mr. Arino informed that Pedro Albizu Campos at no time called at the Spanish Consulate, and that he, Mr. Arino, had never heard it said that Albizu Campos represented himself to be the President of the nonexistent Republic of Puerto Rico.

In the absence of Fernando Aristeguieta Rojas, Consul for the Republic of Venezuela, with offices at 22 Edificio Beuret, an interview was had with his personal secretary, Julio Blanco, who stated that though knowing Pedro Albizu Campos by name and though knowing he is the leader of a political party seeking the independence



of Puerto Rico, neither he, nor the Consul of Venezuela, either directly or indirectly had anything to do with Albizu Campos or the party he leads. He made it clear that Albizu Campos never called upon his Consulate, and that neither the Consul nor himself, Julio Blanco, extended any visits to Campos at his Aguas Buenas home.

In accordance with suggestions made in Bureau Marconigram authorizing the interviews, said interviews with the Consuls of the aforementioned Republics were had very diplomatically.

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It is to be noted that Pedro Albizu Campos had on various other occasions publicly made the same assertions and had pressed the allegation that "Federal Agents" were after his life. An interview was arranged with Pedro Albizu Campos in the Federal Building at San Juan, Puerto Rico, through the office of the United States Attorney, for the forenoon of April 1, 1936. At the time stipulated Albizu Campos did not make his appearance. He instructed, however, his personal secretary, Juan JuarbeJuarbe, to call upon Agents and explain the reason of his failure to put in an appearance. Juan JuarbeJuarbe alleged that "Don Pedro", as Pedro Albizu Campos is referred to by his cohorts, was extremely busy in some important matter.

An interview was had therefore with Juan JuarbeJuarbe, previously a subject, but not indicted by the Grand Jury. He stated,

In reply to questions, that Don Pedro had "palpable proof" to the effect that Federal Agents had been sent to the island of Puerto Rico by the United States Government for the purpose of doing away with the life of Campos. Upon being requested to describe the proof, he refused to do so, and upon being informed that Agents, the only two on the island charged with the investigation of the matter, had no instructions, nor had any intention to commit murder upon the person of Albizu Campos, JuarbeJuarbe stated that the Government had other Agents in Puerto Rico unbeknown to the writer and Special Agent Thompson.

During the interview, Juan JuarbeJuarbe stated that the Nationalists in Puerto Rico are very numerous. When it was suggested to him that possibly the Nationalists on the island were 10,000, he replied, "Why, we have 10,000 cadets alone."

When JuarbeJuarbe was asked as to the reasons why Nationalist leaders urged their cohorts to arm themselves. He stated that the reason for urging the Nationalists to arm themselves is that of self defense only. He reiterated then the assertion that there is a movement on foot to exterminate not only the leaders of the Nationalist Party but the Nationalistic idea as well. JuarbeJuarbe would not say whether the arms, which he admitted the Nationalists have, included long weapons. He inferred, however, that all Nationalists are armed.

During the interview with Juan JuarbeJuarbe who dwelt upon nationalist theories and doctrines, he spoke about the Treaty of Paris and similar matters. It was ascertained at this time that Pedro Albizu Campos was willing to be interviewed. Campos therefore called upon the office of the United States Attorney and there he had a conversation with Agents.

It may be noted that Pedro Albizu Campos is a peculiar type of man. From his conversation one is led to believe that he, Campos, believes himself to be the apostle of a sacred cause, a sort of Mahatma Gandhi of India.

Albizu Campos was confronted with the statements made by him, publicly and otherwise, to the effect that he had proof that Federal Agents had been sent to Puerto Rico by the United States

Government to do away with his life. He was informed that the only Federal Agents engaged in the investigation of the case are Mr. Thompson and the writer. He was asked to produce any evidence he might have tending to show that either Mr. Thompson or the writer had at any time made attempts against his life, and he was further asked that if he would be unable to produce such evidence, he was to make public denial of his unjustified assertions.

Pedro Albizu Campos very suavely alleged that by "Federal Agents" he did not specifically mean Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He reiterated that Federal Agents did on at least four occasions attempt to murder him. He explained that in his conception and in the conception of every Nationalist in Puerto Rico a Federal Agent is any man who is employed and receives remuneration for services rendered in the island of Puerto Rico by either the Insular or the Federal Government stationed at Washington.

Campos went on to say that President Roosevelt appointed the Governor of Puerto Rico, Blanton Winship, and Governor Winship appointed as Chief of Police, Colonel Riggs. Colonel Riggs, in turn, appointed some district chiefs of police and certain police officers performing their duties in Puerto Rico. He repeated that in view of the facts as stated by him, a "Federal Agent" may be considered as being even the most humble policeman of the Insular Police Force on the island of Puerto Rico.

Reasoning on the same "logic", Pedro Albizu Campos stated that the assassination of a number of Nationalists at Rio Piedras on October 24, 1935, by the hands of the Insular Police of Rio Piedras, the killing of two Nationalists in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1936, subsequent to the assassination of Chief of Police Riggs is not ordered were at least sanctioned by the American Government inasmuch as the perpetrators of those crimes were at no time punished but on the other hand had been promoted.

Pedro Albizu Campos stated that neither he as the leader nor the most humble Nationalist believed in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, and, in fact, that of any Insular Court in Puerto Rico, inasmuch as Puerto Rico was an independent and sovereign state. He stated that it was a republic in 1898 when a

treaty was made in Paris between the United States of America and Spain whereby the United States of America sent into the island of Puerto Rico armed troops referred to by the Nationalists as the military intervention of the invading army. He stated that Puerto Rico was not consulted by either the United States or Spain at the time the treaty was signed; that therefore Puerto Rico not having been consulted and not having signed the treaty as a party of interest, at no time recognized the validity of said treaty, and that therefore anything which has been done in Puerto Rico since the intervention in 1898 by the United States Government or its agents or corporations is in the name of the Nationalists null and void. He stated that the Nationalists do not believe in the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in Puerto Rico nor do they believe in the acts of the Grand Jury impaneled, instructed and charged by the said court to consider the case against the Nationalists for the returning of an indictment.

Pedro Albizu Campos admitted that he suggested to Nationalists that they should arm themselves but "for defensive purposes only", to defend themselves from assassination, such as those occurring at Rio Piedras and San Juan, Puerto Rico, related hereinbefore. Again referring to the unwarranted actions of police authorities, "Federal Agents" as Campos styled them, he Campos, mentioned the fact that subpoenas duces tecum were issued upon himself as leader of the Nationalist Party, upon Juan Antonio Corretjer as general secretary of same and many other persons affiliated with the said Nationalist Party. He stated that one of the subpoenas duces tecum was issued and served upon the person of Buenaventura Rodriguez, the manager of La Imprenta, P. R. to Rico, in which "La Palabra" is published. Campos stated that at the said Imprenta, Puerto Rico, Juan Antonio Corretjer as general secretary of the Nationalist Party kept many records; that on February 23, 1936, subsequent to the killing of Riggs, 14 policemen invaded the said Imprenta, stole or destroyed all the records, violently assaulting and crushing the head of Buenaventura Rodriguez, the only person there, and took him down to police headquarters and left him there for dead. Campos stated that he believed in the encounter, Rodriguez had not been killed but was only unconscious. He stated that the police instead of taking Rodriguez to the hospital as they should have done, locked him up in a cell until 11:30 that night when the police found out that they had absolutely nothing against the said Buenaventura Rodriguez.



Thus, Pedro Albizu Campos explained the reason why many of the records of the Nationalist Party could not be produced in court, in response to the subpoena duces tecum. He urged upon Agents that they, if they desired records, procure the records from the police authorities in San Juan, if the said records had not already been destroyed.

It may be stated here that during the conversation, Pedro Albizu Campos stated that the Nationalist Party is well established in Puerto Rico; that it has many ramifications; that it has many informants; that it has informants among the National Guardsmen; that it has informants in the police department and hinted that some information could also be procured by the Nationalist Party as to what occurred at Fort Lazare.

Pedro Albizu Campos dwelt at length upon generalities of little value in the investigation of this matter, such as the exploitation of the island of Puerto Rico by the American sugar corporations; the methods employed by the said corporations in "settling" industrial strikes; the teaching of Americanism and the English language in Puerto Rico; the education system in the University, which system divides the sons from their parents, and the employment of American capital in the exploitation of Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

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Special Agent Thompson interviewed Acting Chief of Police J. Judice, who stated that the Insular Police authorities have no papers in their possession; and that no such papers were at any time taken from the premises occupied by "La Palabra".

The same statement was made by C. W. Basora, Confidential Secretary to Acting Chief Judice.

b7C [REDACTED] in charge of the San Juan District when interviewed by Special Agent Thompson stated that on the day that Colonel Riggs was assassinated he led a group of about 12 or 14 Insular Police officers to 19 Cristo Street in San Juan; that at this address his men took into custody Buenaventura Rodriguez at La Imprenta, Puerto Rico, while he was engaged in setting up type for the next edition of "La Palabra".

b7c

[REDACTED] denied that any papers were taken by either him or any of his men; that subsequent to the arrest of Rodriguez, he ordered that the printing shop be kept under surveillance; that at about midnight February 23, 1936, some 20 automobiles, allegedly occupied by Nationalists, drove up to the premises and entered La Imprenta, Puerto Rico; that due to the poorly lighted condition of the street not one of the said Nationalists could be identified with the exception of Gilberto Concepcion De Gracia, an attorney at law, who has been known to be connected with the Nationalist Movement.

b7c

Although [REDACTED] is unable to furnish any evidence, he gave as his opinion, however, there were actually many papers or books belonging to the Nationalist Party in the said premises; that the said papers or books were removed by the persons referred to by him on the night of February 23, 1936.

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It has been previously reported that on October 24, 1935, at approximately 11:30 P. M., police authorities at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, took into custody one Abraham Valentin Hernandez who was found to have in his possession four pistols which he admitted to be the property of the Nationalist Municipal Council at Mayaguez.

Assistant United States Attorney George Ortiz Toro expressed the desire that it be ascertained if the description of the pistols in question was available, inasmuch as attempts would be made at the trial to introduce the arrest and the seizure of the pistols as evidence that the Nationalists in Puerto Rico are actually armed.

b7c

[REDACTED] in interview was had by Special Agent DiLillo with City [REDACTED] at Mayaguez who personally made the arrest of Valentin Hernandez. He stated that he personally saw Valentin Hernandez during the night of October 24, 1935, while emerging from the headquarters of the Nationalist Party at Mayaguez; that he personally saw that Hernandez had a package under his arm; that he personally saw him going towards the railroad station at Mayaguez; and that on arresting Valentin Hernandez and taking the package away from him, he brought Hernandez and the bundle before his chief, who as previously reported,

b7C [redacted] inquired as to where he had obtained the weapons. [redacted] stated that he heard Chief Rafael Igarvides ask Valentin Hernandez, "What do you need those arms for? What is your name?", that he, [redacted] heard Valentin Hernandez reply, "Abraham Valentin Hernandez. I am a Nationalist. We suspected that our club would be raided and took the arms from there to conceal them in my house"; that he, [redacted] heard the Chief ask the question as to where he, Valentin Hernandez, resided; that he heard the latter reply that he resided in the opposite direction of the railroad station, and that he, the detective, heard the Chief say, "Good night! If you live on Church Street how is it that you are going in the direction of the railroad station?", and that he, [redacted] heard Valentin Hernandez say, "Because I was taking a walk to fool the police. We, the Nationalists, say the truth always."

b7C [redacted] also stated that the pistols in question were kept by him until the date of the trial of Valentin Hernandez had before Felipe A. Colon, District Magistrate at Mayaguez, by whom Valentin Hernandez was absolved on the ground that the seizure of the evidence was illegal; that the said pistols are now in the possession of the court at Mayaguez, he, [redacted] having the understanding that the court was requested by the Attorney General of Puerto Rico not to return the guns to the person from whom they were seized. He described the guns as follows:

- 1 Colt .32 Calibre Automatic #414586
- 1 Harrison and Richardson .38 calibre Automatic #568255
- 1 Harrison and Richardson .32 calibre Automatic #503861
- 1 Colt .38 Automatic, no number visible.

The court at Mayaguez has the guns in its possession now, pending suggestion by the office of the Attorney General at Puerto Rico as to the disposition to be made of them.

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District Chief Guillermo Arroyo of the Insular Police stationed at Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, called at the office of the United States Attorney in San Juan and gave the information to Agents

that the Nationalist Club at Aguadilla has now been repainted and that on the interior walls appear the following sayings:

"Si eres nacionalista armate para evitar atrocidades--  
If you are a nationalist, arm yourself for the  
purpose of avoiding attacks."

"La libertad de los pueblos se redime con sangre--  
The liberty of the people is redeemed with blood."

"Los esbirros del regimen debe de ser despreciado  
por los Puertorriquenos--  
The policies of the regime must be despised of by  
Puerto Ricans."

"Viva la republica--Long life to the Republic."

b7C It is noted that one of the [redacted] stationed at  
Santurce, a suburb of San Juan, one [redacted] alleged to be  
familiar with certain activities of the nationalists in Santurce,  
could not be interviewed inasmuch as during the whole time of the  
Agents in San Juan, he was seriously ill and confined to bed.

All logical leads developed during the investigation were  
covered by the Agents. Certain rumors such as the allegation that  
a man was seen shooting firecrackers on the beach of Loysa Street  
in San Juan, or the fact that at midnight on a certain day certain  
persons were seen loitering about a fireworks factory, were not  
taken into consideration, inasmuch as there appeared to be no indi-  
cation whatever that the said rumors had any significance in con-  
nection with this matter.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS: The Bureau will follow final prosecutive action.

P E N D I N G



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
April 27, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
April 20, 1936 enclosing a copy of the reports  
of Special Agent D. DiLillo, dated at San Juan,  
Puerto Rico, April 11, 1936, and Washington,  
D. C., April 17, 1936, in connection with the  
case of United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos et al.

Sincerely yours,



A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

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DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MB  
admin.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAY 5 1936 P.M.	
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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EFE:TD  
62-7721

May 1, 1936

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your attention is invited to my letter of April 11, 1936, in which it was requested that the appropriate representatives of your Department make an effort to interview [redacted] the [redacted] Argentinean Training Ship "Presidente Bermejo", relative to the details of his conversation with Pedro Albizu Campos while at San Juan, Puerto Rico. b7C

In view of the fact that the testimony of Commander Basilio is of great importance and may delay the trial of the case entitled "U.S. vs. Pedro Albizu Campos" which is expected to commence in the near future, your prompt and immediate cooperation in this matter is desired.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department has also received information to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos has been successful in distributing a substantial number of the so-called bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico throughout Mexico, Central and South America and that he maintains one or more Agents at these places for the purpose of effecting additional sales thereof. It is, therefore, requested that an effort be made by your representatives in Mexico, Central and South America to verify the information relative to these bond transactions.

RECORDED & INDEXED  
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. MAY 4 1936  
Attorney General.

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4-17-00 BY SP4 BJA-MUP  
Admin

Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy



# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EFE:MC  
62-7721  
2:00 P. M.

May 1, 1936.

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos, et al;  
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Inciting Insurrection or Rebellion.

Upon being informed by Mrs. Fisher of your office that Mr. Fisher of the Criminal Division of the Department was inquiring relative to a certain letter which had been received from the Department of State in connection with the above entitled case, I telephonically communicated with Mr. Fisher, and he advised that he merely wanted to see the Department of State's letter, in which that Department indicated that it did not appear desirable to have [REDACTED] interviewed.

I advised Mr. Fisher that I remembered seeing the letter and that I would locate same and have it sent to him for inspection. He informed me that he would immediately have same returned to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

*E. F. Enrich*

E. F. Enrich.

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BTS/RC

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MAY 5 1936  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
TAMM FILE



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
May 1, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
April 22, 1936 enclosing a copy of the report  
of Special Agent L. G. Turrou, dated at New  
York City, April 16, 1936, in connection with  
the case of United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos  
et al.

Very truly yours,

A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

by

George Ortiz Toro  
Assistant United States Attorney

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MAY 13 1936

105-11898-32  
62-7721-115  
FILED  
MAY 12 1936  
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From *McMahon*  
**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN**  
To  
**OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK**

The Attorney General

The Solicitor General

Assistant to Attorney General

Assistant Attorney General Wilkerson

Assistant Attorney General Dickinson

Assistant Attorney General MacLean

Assistant Solicitor General Bell

Assistant Attorney General Blair

Mr. Carust

Mr. Stewart

Mr. Hooper, Director, Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons

Mr. McMahon

Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Hollins

Division of Accounts

Chief Clerk

Document Clerk

Supply Division

Receives Division

Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney

Mr. Parrish

Mr. Barton

Mr. Kline

Mr. Ramsey

Mr. Fisher

Mr. Butler

Mr. Ford

Mr. Gaudin, Jr.

Mr. Jackson

Mr. Burt

Mr. Goss

Mr. Dean

Mr. Schell

Mr. Hill

Mr. McNamee

Mr. J. H. Smith

Mr. Brown

Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Bodin

Mr. Connolly

Miss Brooks

Miss Brennan

**MEMORANDUM**

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Baughman

Chief Clerk

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Egan

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Keith

Mr. Lester

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Schilder

Mr. Tamm

Miss Gandy

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ADDRESS REPLY TO  
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"  
AND REFER TO  
INITIALS AND NUMBER

BM

95-65-12

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 16, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Referring to previous memoranda concerning the case of  
United States v. Campos, et al., in Puerto Rico, there is attached  
hereto a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State with further  
reference to the question of obtaining the testimony of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] for your information.

Respectfully,

*Brien McMahon*  
BRIEN MCMAHON,  
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure #1028399.

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 2 1936

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DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB  
Admin.

105-11818-27  
62-7721-117  
MAY 27 1936  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAMM TWO

Referenced substance of  
letter from State  
Dept. to Mr. [REDACTED]  
USA at Puerto Rico  
5/25/36 826

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Schilder .....  
Mr. Tamm .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Miss Gandy .....

HAF:LCB

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(A)

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2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): OGA DOCUMENT

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-112-11898-27 ENCLOSURE

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RECORDED

May 25, 1936

EFE:DT

62-7721-256-117

105 11898-21

Honorable A. Cecil Snyder,  
United States Attorney,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RCG/RL

My dear Mr. Snyder:

In connection with the case entitled Pedro Albizu Campos,  
et al, The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico Inciting Insurrection  
and Rebellion, a request was directed to the State Department that  
through their appropriate representatives an effort be made to  
interview [REDACTED]

OGA

You are advised in this respect that the Bureau is in  
receipt of a letter from the State Department in which it is  
indicated that by reason of departmental policy, no formal approach  
to [REDACTED] is deemed advisable. However, the substance  
of the information [REDACTED]

OGA

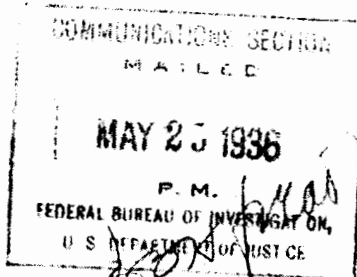
informally mentioned by the State Department to the  
Ambassador and in the event any information may result from this  
action the same will be promptly communicated to you.

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Foxworth .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Joseph .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Tamm .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Miss Gandy .....

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

OGA



OK

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
May 25, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: United States v. Pedro  
Albizu Campos et al, 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
May 19, 1936 enclosing a copy of the report  
of Special Agent Leon G. Turrou, dated at  
New York City, May 11, 1936.

Sincerely yours,



A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB  
Admin.

RECORDED

JUN 4 1936

105-11818-30  
~~62-7721-111~~  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
THO

18

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
June 12, 1936

Via air mail.

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: United States v. Pedro Albizu  
Campos et al, 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

According to a report of March 30, 1936 made by L. G. Turrou, of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the above entitled case, an eight-page statement, dated March 27, 1936, was obtained from Pablo José Santiago Lavandero in New York, which was witnessed by [REDACTED] New York Police Department, [REDACTED] New York City Police Department, and L. G. Turrou, Special Agent. The report of March 30 states that the original of this statement is being retained in the files of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7c

Santiago Lavandero is now in Puerto Rico and is a possible witness in the above entitled case, which will be tried on July 14. I should appreciate it if you would issue instructions to your New York Office to forward the original of this statement to me for use at the trial of this case.

Very truly yours,

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MLB  
admin.

RECORDED & INDEXED  
ACS-mg

A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

105 11818-31

62-7721-126

1936

6/20/36  
rxc

AT

RECORDED

EFE:TD

62-7721

June 20, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [signature]

Special Agent in Charge,  
New York, New York.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al;  
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;  
Inciting Rebellion or Insurrection.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated June 12, 1936 from A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, San Juan, Puerto Rico, in which he requests that the original of the signed statement which was obtained from Pablo Jose Santiago Lavandero in New York City on March 27, 1936 and referred to in the report of Special Agent L. G. Turrou, dated at New York City, March 30, 1936, be forwarded to him for his use at the trial of this case which is set for July 14, 1936, in the event Santiago Lavandero, who is now in Puerto Rico, is called as a witness.

The Bureau, therefore, desires that the original signed statement, which is being retained in the files of your office, be promptly forwarded to Mr. Snyder.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

62-7721-31





EFE:LL  
62-7721  
RECORDED

June 26, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 JTB/BOH/KUC

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON

Re: <sup>D</sup>PEDRO ALBIZU <sup>D</sup>CAMPOS; ET AL;  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.

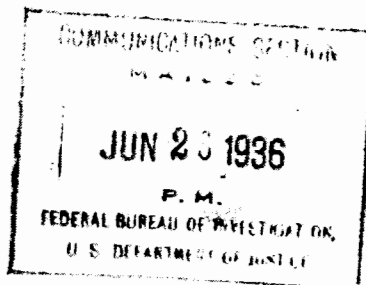
I am returning herewith the letter dated June 22, 1936, addressed to the Attorney General by the Secretary of State, in connection with the above entitled case, copies thereof having been made for inclusion in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Inclosure No. 1125143

Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Clegg



*[Handwritten signature]*



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): OGA DOCUMENT

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK CITY 6-25-36 8-03 PM LJG

DIRECTOR

PHONE. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS ET AL THE NATIONZLIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO INCITING INSURRECTION ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT OF LAVANDERO FORWARDED TO BUREAU UNDER LETTER OF APRIL TWENTIETH NINETEEN THIRTY SIX . THIS OFFICE HAS SIGNED COPY.

WHITLEY

END

OK FBI WASHINGTON DC GLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/BJS/RS

RECORDED

&

~~INDEXED~~

JUN 27 1936

105-11815-35  
62-7721-128

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
JUN 26 1936 P.M.		
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
TAMM	TWO	FILE

3  
JUN 26 1936



EFE:TD  
62-7721

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

72  
X

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

62-7721-127  
Transmit the following message to:

NEW YORK CITY

June 25, 1936

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS ET AL INCITING INSURRECTION ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER  
ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT LAVANDERO FORWARDED USA PUERTO RICO AS REQUESTED  
BUREAU LETTER BOTH INSTANT

HOOVER

7  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81

BY SP-3 RJB/RTJ/RS

SENT VIA

Per

# TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-1438

JUN 25 1936 PM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

ldn kd 44

JUN 25 1936

San Juan Jun 24 1936

Gvt Jus Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington-DC

Reference my airmail letter of June twelfth re PEDRO @ Albizu Campos et al  
case period Please forward to me promptly via airmail original of  
statement of Pablo Jose Santiago ~~X~~ Lavandero requested therein

Snyder US Attorney

105-11898-34

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4 BSA-MLB

admin.

JUL 3 1936

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-7721-124	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 26 1936 P.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

JLD:NB  
62-5764

U. S. Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N.Y.

AIRMAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

June 25, 1936

H  
H  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(0)</sup> PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al  
NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
INCITING REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Dear Sir:

al  
10  
Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 20, 1936 in the above entitled case, Bureau file 62-7721, which requests that the original of the signed statement obtained from Pablo Jose Santiago Lavandero at New York City on March 27, 1936, and referred to in the report of Special Agent L. G. Turrou, dated March 30, 1936, be forwarded to the U. S. Attorney at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Office to the Bureau, dated April 20, 1936 which enclosed the original statement above referred to. The statement was forwarded to the Bureau by registered mail.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [signature]

R. WHITLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

JUN 27 1936

100-11818-35

62-7721-130

JUN 26 1936 P. M.

*Handwritten initials or mark*

FA UW

BI 18 6-25-36 4-15PM GOVT PREPAID VIA MACKAY RADIO

R WHITLEY FBI JUSTICE

607 US COURTHOUSE BLDG FOLEY SQUARE NEW YORK CITY

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS ETAL INCITING INSURRECTION ADVISE IMMEDIATELY  
WEXXXX WHETHER ORIGINAL SIGNED STATEMENT LAVANDERO FORWARDED USA  
PUERTO RICO AS REQUESTED BUREAU LETTER TWENTIETH INSTANT

HOOVER

BI S17-18

BI R 1718W

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE** 5/4/81 **BY** SP-5 [signature]

*Handwritten initials or mark*



EFE:LL  
62-7721

June 26, 1936

Honorable A. Cecil Snyder,  
United States Attorney,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RSC/BJD

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ET AL;  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;  
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I have your letter of June 12, 1936, in which you request that the original of the signed statement executed by Pablo Jose Santiago Lavandero in New York City on March 27, 1936, and referred to in the report of Special Agent L. G. Turrou, dated at New York City, June 30, 1936, be forwarded to you for use at the trial of the above entitled case, set for July 14, 1936.

In compliance with your request, I am transmitting herewith the original signed statement to which I refer, which was executed in the presence of [redacted] and [redacted] of the New York City Police Department and Special Agent L. G. Turrou of this Bureau. b7c  
100-11811-36

RECORDED 62-7721-132

In connection with this case, you are advised that this Bureau is in receipt of a letter addressed to the Attorney General by the Secretary of State which states that the inquiries [redacted] 7064

Sincerely yours,

JUN 26 1936

Inclosure

62-11811-36

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED MAIL

AIR MAIL

JUN 28 1936

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
June 29, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: United States v. Pedro Albizu  
Campos et al, 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
June 26, 1936 enclosing the original of the  
~~signed~~ statement executed by Pablo José Santiago  
~~Alavandero~~ in New York City in connection with  
the above entitled case, for which I thank you.

I note your statement concerning the  
inquiries relative to the sale of so-called  
bonds of the Republic of Puerto Rico.

Sincerely yours,



A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

INDEXED RECORDED

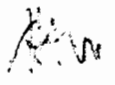
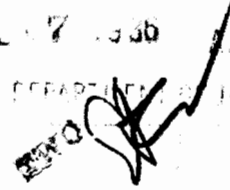
JUL 8 1936

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4 BTM/MS  
Admin.

105-11878-38  
62-11878-135  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JUL 7 1936  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Final 37 SNIF  
6/7/60 #2

73



JEH:OMP

July 21, 1936.

Time - 11:57 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: <sup>4</sup>Pedro Albizu Campos et al;  
Inciting Insurrection.

During a telephone conversation with Mr. Brian McMahon he stated the jury vote in the above case had been six for acquittal, five for conviction and one not voting. He further stated that he talked with District Attorney Snyder on the telephone and that he had advised the situation was rather quiet but tense; that they were going to trial again at once; and they have a new panel of forty which he, Snyder, likes very much. I stated Mr. Snyder should be very careful in picking the jury as the sentiment in Puerto Rico is much anti-American. Mr. McMahon stated further that Mr. Snyder had exhausted his jury challenges during the first trial.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/4/81

BY SP-5

256/85/20

RECORDED

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62 7727-142

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Ham

EAS:VTL

RECORDED

62-7721-244

September 14, 1936.

105-11818-40

Special Agent in Charge,  
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al -  
THE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO  
RICO; INCITING REBELLION OR IN-  
SURRECTION.

Dear Sir:

There are attached hereto copies of a communication dated August 13, 1936 over the signature of A. Cecil Snyder, United States Attorney, District of Puerto Rico, together with copies of the enclosure referred to therein.

It is desired that this information be furnished to Acting Special Agent in Charge E. K. Thompson of your office, and that this information be incorporated in the report reflecting the present status of this investigation to enable the Bureau to record the statistical information set forth in the letter and enclosure.

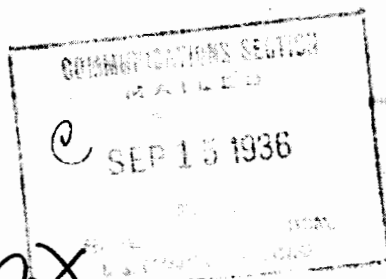
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [signature]

Enclosure #1114557



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
August 13, 1936

Honorable John Edgar Hoover,  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U.S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

In re: United States v. Pedro Albizu  
(Campos et al, No. 4368 Cr.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a copy of my letter of July 31  
reporting the above entitled case to the Attorney  
General.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJA-MCB  
admin.

*R. Cecil Snyder*  
R. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

Enclosure- 1

*Statistics Recorded*  
*OK*

I ENCLOSE

AUG 25 1936

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4721 114  
AUG 18 1936 P. M.  
TAMM TWO  
FILE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
July 31, 1936

Via air mail

The Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

Attention of Asst. Attorney General Brien McMahon.

In Re: United States v. Pedro Albizu Campos  
et al, 4368 Cr.  
BM HAF 95-65-12

S i r :

As you know, the first trial of the above entitled case was held beginning on July 14 and ending on July 19 and resulted in a mistrial because the jury was unable to agree on a verdict. The second trial began on July 27 and ended on July 31 at 12:30 a.m. I am advised that five minutes after the jury retired in the second case, the verdict of the jury was eleven to one for conviction of all the defendants on all three counts. However, approximately eight hours of deliberation were necessary before the jury actually rendered its verdict.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on all three counts against each of the following defendants: Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio ~~Corretjer~~, Luis F. ~~Velazquez~~, Julio H. ~~Velázquez~~, and Juan Gallardo ~~Santiago~~; of guilty on the first and second counts of the indictment, each of the following: Clemente Soto ~~Vález~~ and Erasmo ~~Velázquez~~, and not guilty as to the third count; Pablo Rosado ~~Xortiz~~, guilty on the first and third counts of the indictment, and not guilty as to the second count. The Court imposed the following sentences:

Pedro Albizu Campos: Six years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., in the first count; imprisonment for 2 years in the same Penitentiary in each of the second and third counts, but sentence on second and third counts to be suspended upon completion of service of sentence on first count, defendant then to be placed on probation for four years.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4BJS-AKB

admin.

105-11898-40

6-7721-144

July 31, 1936

Juan Antonio Corretjer: Same sentence as defendant Pedro Albizu Campos, except 5 years imprisonment on first count.

Luis F. Velázquez: Same sentence as defendant Pedro Albizu Campos.

Julio H. Velázquez: Same sentence as defendant Pedro Albizu Campos, except 4 years imprisonment on first count.

Clemente Soto Vélez: Four years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., in the first count, and imprisonment for 2 years in the same Penitentiary on the second count, latter sentence to be suspended upon completion of service of sentence on first count, defendant then to be placed on probation for two years.

Erasmus Velázquez: Same sentence as defendant Clemente Soto Vélez.

Juan Gallardo Santiago: Same sentence as defendant Julio H. Velázquez.

Pablo Rosado Ortiz: Four years in the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., in the first count, and imprisonment for 2 years in the same Penitentiary on the third count, latter sentence to be suspended upon completion of service of sentence on first count, defendant then to be placed on probation for two years.

You will note that the prison sentences which are intended to be actually served were imposed on all the defendants on the first count. The three defendants who were each found not guilty on one of the other <sup>two</sup> counts would therefore have apparently received suspended sentences on that count even if they had been adjudged guilty. I regard the verdict and the sentences as an eminently satisfactory conclusion for the Government.

Colonel Woodcock and Mr. Ruffin were of substantial aid to us. Colonel Woodcock, in particular, was of invaluable assistance. He delivered our opening closing argument, which observers felt was one of the greatest ever heard here.

There will be an appeal in this case, although it may be difficult for the defendants to get the record in shape for the appeal to be heard at the October Term of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. As you know, an appeal has also been allowed in the case of Juan Antonio Corretjer, Ex-Parte, 2320 Law, a habeas corpus proceeding

July 31, 1936

in connection with the contempt case arising out of this case. You can appreciate my desire to participate personally in both these appeals. I am also strongly of the opinion that Colonel Woodcock should have an active part in the appeal in view of his familiarity with the proceedings. He indicated he would be willing to undertake that task, if that was the wish of the Department. I should appreciate early instructions on the matter of handling these appeals, as I am planning to ask for a short leave of absence within a few weeks and would like to arrange my personal plans accordingly.

The situation here is still somewhat tense, but I am satisfied that the result of this case will have a tremendously salutary effect. The local authorities have the situation well in hand and I am happy to advise you that they have been extraordinarily cooperative in connection with this case.

Respectfully,

A. Cecil Snyder  
United States Attorney

ACS-mg



## Puerto Rican Nationalists Are Convicted of Conspiring to Overthrow Government.

### NEW TRIAL TO BE ASKED

Representative Marcantonio Is  
Aid Group on His Arrival  
in San Juan Today.

Special Cable to The New York Times:  
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July  
31.—Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of  
the Puerto Rican Nationalists, and  
seven followers were sentenced to-  
day to terms of two to six years in  
prison following their conviction on  
charges of conspiring to over-  
throw the Government of the United  
States.

The sentencing of the Nationalists  
by Judge Robert A. Cooper in United  
States District Court displaced  
in public interest the Spanish re-  
volt, but there were no demonstra-  
tions other than the applauding of  
the prisoners as they were taken to  
La Princesa prison.

#### Party Officers in Group

In addition to Albizu, the prison-  
ers are Luis Velazquez, treasurer  
of the Nationalist party; Juan An-  
tonio Corretjer, general secretary;  
Julio Velazquez, Joan Gallardo  
Santiago, Clemente Soto Velez,  
Erasmo Velazquez and Pablo Ro-  
sado Ortiz.

The Nationalists plan to fight the  
conviction. Gilberto Concepcion and  
Jose Toro Nazario, their counsel  
conferred with Albizu in jail this  
afternoon. Later they said they  
would renew their efforts for a new  
trial, following that with an appeal  
if a retrial is denied.

Policemen and other guards con-  
tinued today to patrol the homes of  
the jurors at the trial.

Albizu was said to be bitter be-  
cause of District Attorney Snyder's  
reference to him as "an assassin  
and a leader of assassins" and  
Judge Cooper's remarks in passing  
sentence. The judge said, address-  
ing Albizu:

#### Leader Blamed by Judge

"Candor and frankness compel  
me to say that I regard you as pri-  
marily responsible for what has  
happened leading up to this case."

Albizu said that the matter was  
regrettable and that he was sorry  
for the opportunity which

he had given to the Government to  
prosecute him, but my de-

claration was that the plot  
was a conspiracy to overthrow the  
Government of the United States.

The judge said that the plot  
was a conspiracy to overthrow the  
Government of the United States.

N.Y. Times  
8-1-36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJB/MS

BW